

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



CAPTAIN A. L. FALLS, 21ST REGIMENT,  
KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.



CAPTAIN JAMES MACSWINEY, 94TH REGIMENT,  
KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.



LIEUTENANT H. A. C. HARRISON, 94TH REGIMENT,  
KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.



THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION AT SALFORD BARRACKS.—SEE PAGE 73



## BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., at 2, Burwood-place, Hyde Park, the wife of William George Lardner, Esq., of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Criche St. Thomas, Chard, the Lady Maria Hood, of a son.

On the 14th inst., at 2, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at St. Andrew's, Guestling, Sussex, Herbert, eldest son of Herbert Maseall Curteis, Windmill-hill-place, Esq., to Isabella, eldest daughter of Sir Anchtel Ashburnham, of Broomham Park, Bart.

On the 13th inst., at the Manse of Banchoy, Davenick, Aberdeenshire, by the Rev. Dr. Paul, Sir W. G. Simpson, Bart., to Anne Fitzgerald, daughter of the late Alexander Mackay, architect.

## DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Mary Georgina, the wife of Francis Burton Corle, Esq., late Captain 7th Fusiliers.

On the 3rd inst., at Efford Manor, Devon, Anne Letitia, widow of Irving Clark, Esq., third daughter of Paul Treby Treby, Esq., of Goodmoor, Devon, and niece of the late Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart., aged 87 years.

On the 15th inst., at Danston Park, Welling, Kent (from the effect of an accident while hunting), John Frederick Beau, second son of A. W. Beau, Esq., aged 24.

On the 18th inst., at East End, Finchley, George Crawford Rew, third son of the late William Pell Rew, after a short illness, aged 71.

On the 13th inst., at Cannes, Alice Maria, wife of Andrew C. Armstrong, Esq., one of H.M. Inspectors of Factories, and youngest daughter of Sir Clinton Murdoch, K.C.M.G., aged 28.

On the 13th inst., at Edinburgh, Annie, widow of the late Hon. Sir George Essex Honyman, of Armadale, Bart., Justice in the Court of Common Pleas.

On the 10th inst., at 78, South Audley-street, the Hon. Francis Stonor, in his 53rd year.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 29.

**SUNDAY, JAN. 23.**  
Third Sunday after Epiphany.  
Moon's Last Quarter, 8.47 a.m.  
Duke of Edinburgh married, 1874.  
Morning Lessons: Isaiah lxii.; Matt. xiii. 24-33. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lxi. or lvi.; Acts xiv.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Marshall; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. F. Holland, Minister of Quebec Chapel.  
St. James's, noon, Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Wordsworth.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Smith, Rector of Crayford.

**MONDAY, JAN. 24.**  
London Orphan Asylum, Watford, elections.  
Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. (Mr. W. Simpson on the Identification of Nagurn-Hara in the Jellalabad Valley).  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Armitage on Painting; and on Thursday).  
Colonial Institute, 5 p.m. (Dr. E. Tyler on Civilisation).  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lectures on the Identification of Nagurn-Hara in the Jellalabad Valley).  
Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m.  
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain L. K. Scott on Improving Musketry and Artillery Fire, &c.).

**TUESDAY, JAN. 25.**  
Conversion of St. Paul.  
The Princess Royal of Great Britain and Germany married, 1858.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).  
Maternity Charity, anniversary, 3.  
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Deep Winding of Coal in South Wales).  
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30.  
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Sir A. T. Gait on the Future of Canada).  
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.  
Anthropological Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m.  
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dr. J. T. Auld on Law; and on the 26th, 27th, and 28th).

**WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26.**  
Dental Surgery Association, anniversary, 8.30 p.m.  
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.  
Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m.  
Telegraph Engineers' Society, 8 p.m.  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Johnson on Five Years' Experience of Trades Marks' Registration Act).  
British Association, jubilee, meeting respecting it, Guildhall, York, 4.

**THURSDAY, JAN. 27.**  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. F. Hueffer on the Troubadours).  
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.  
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Dr. H. E. Armstrong on the Production of Indigo from Coal).  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.  
Society of Arts: Applied Chemistry Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Maclear on a New Mechanical Furnace, &c.).

**FRIDAY, JAN. 28.**  
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Colonel T. Innes on the Training of Militia).  
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Spelling Reform).  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. Arthur Schuster on the Teachings of Modern Spectroscopy, 9 p.m.).  
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.

**SATURDAY, JAN. 29.**  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Sidney Colvin on the Amazons).

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
Jan. 9	30.259	35.4	30.0	73	8	38.6	33.0	N. NE.	191	0.00
10	29.982	33.5	27.0	79	9	35.9	33.3	NE. NW.	123	0.005
11	29.729	32.9	26.8	81	9	35.4	31.2	NW. WSW.	125	0.030
12	29.481	26.6	21.7	84	1	32.5	22.9	WSW. WSW.	163	0.000
13	29.368	27.7	24.5	87	6	33.2	20.0	WNW. NNW.	151	0.000
14	29.877	19.5	19.3	99	7	25.3	13.5	NNW. N.	79	0.000
15	29.751	18.3	17.8	98	0	25.1	10.9	N. WSW.	82	0.000

\* Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.331	30.051	29.803	29.880	29.527	29.799	29.816
Temperature of Air	31.90	33.65	32.8	27.80	27.95	20.25	13.40
Temperature of Evaporation	33.65	31.20	31.4	27.20	27.10	19.95	13.40
Direction of Wind	N.	NE.	NNW.	N.	W.	NNW.	N.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 23.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 20	6 54	7 18	7 45	8 20	8 55	9 38

**THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.**—Managers, Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Every Evening, doors open at 8.30. At Seven, THE LOTTERY TICKET; at 7.45, the Grand Pantomime, VALENTINE AND ORSON. MORNING PERFORMANCES MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open, 1.30. Children and Schools admitted at half-price to Morning Performances on payment at the doors only. THE YOKES FAMILY, Master G. Lauri, Mr. J. G. Taylor; Messdames Maid Howard, Collins, and Julie; Muller, Zauli and Zaulfetta, &c. Prices from 1s. to 24s. Box-Office open from Ten to Five Daily.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. THE CUP, THE CORNICIAN BROTHERS. Alfred Tennyson's Tragedy, in Two Acts, THE CUP, at 7.45. Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terrier. THE CORNICIAN BROTHERS, at 8.30. Mr. Irving as Louis and Fabien del Franchi. Doors open at 7.15. Performance commences at a Quarter to Eight precisely. Box Office (Mr. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats booked by letter or telegram. Morning Performances of THE CUP To-Day (Saturday), and Saturdays, Jan. 23, Feb. 5 and 12, preceded by BYGONES. Doors open at 1.30, commence at 2.

## BRIGHTON. — PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR

TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays at 10.45 a.m., and from Brighton on Sundays at 8.20 p.m.  
EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

## THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY

SATURDAY. Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 3.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.  
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

## INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FIFTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

## DORE'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of

divine dignity.")—The Times, and "THE ASCENSION."—"CHRIST LEAVING THE TETRUM."—"CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM." with all his other Great Pictures.—DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

## ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of

WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, including a Collection of Drawings by John Flaxman, R.A., is NOW OPEN. Open from Nine till Six. One Shilling. Children, Sixpence; or, bound in cloth, with Pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

## PICCADILLY HALL.—UFFNER'S ROYAL AMERICAN

MIDGETS. The Smallest People in the World. Lucia Zarate, the Smallest Woman, 18 years of age; weight, 4 lb. 10 oz. Little, the Smallest Man, 16 years of age; weight, 9 lb. Jenny Quigley and Commodore Foot. Two Receptions Daily, 2 to 5.30; 7 to 9. Children, One Shilling.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT,

A MERRY CHRISTMAS, by Arthur Law, Music by King Hall; a new Sketch by Mr. George Grain, A MUSICAL FAMILY; and a new second Piece, SANDFORD AND MERTON'S XMAS PARTY, by P. C. Burnand; Music by A. Scott Gatty. MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY at Eight, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at Three.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., 5s.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at Three and Eight. EVERY NIGHT, at Eight.

## MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,

## THE GREATEST MINSTREL COMPANY in the

World.  
Always open, despite the inclemency of the weather.

## ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, REGENT-STREET AND PICCADILLY.

## MR. FREDERICK BURGESS'S SIXTEENTH ANNUAL

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE

will take place on TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, FEB. 1.

Upon which occasion he will have the valuable assistance and co-operation of nearly all the most distinguished Artists connected with the Principal West-End Theatres, including:-

Miss E. FARREN,  
Mr. JOHN RYDER,  
Mr. CHARLES WARNER,  
Mr. T. SWINBOURNE,  
Mr. JAMES FEINANDER,  
Mr. EDWARD TERRY,

Mr. W. J. HILL,  
Mr. HARRY JACKSON,  
Mr. EDWARD RIGHTON,  
Mr. HARRY PAULTON,  
Mr. LONEL BROUGH,  
Mr. H. WALSHAM,

and the HANLON LEES and AGOUST, who will appear for the first and positively only time in England in the great Parisian Absurdity, entitled

## "UNE SOIREE EN HABIT NOIR."

in which Mr. William Hanlon Lees, Mr. Frederick Hanlon Lees, Mr. Edward Hanlon Lees, Mr. George Hanlon Lees, and Monsieur Agoust will appear for the first and only time in London.

THE MUSICAL PORTION OF THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' PROGRAMME WILL BE ENTIRELY NEW FROM BEGINNING TO END, and embody a large number of New Beautiful Melodies, Glee, Part-Songs and Choruses, in which the Entire Strength of this

## THE GREATEST MINSTREL COMPANY in the WORLD,

NUMBERING UPWARDS OF SEVENTY ARTISTS, will appear both at the Day and Night Performances.

G. W. Moore's immensely successful Musical and Allegorical Sketch, entitled

## ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY SECONDS

will be given at both performances.

Places can now be secured at Austin's Universal Ticket-office, St. James's Hall. Prices of Admission: Fancifuls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Back of Great Area and Gallery, One Shilling. Visitors residing in the country or in the suburbs of London may secure places by letter. Cheques, stamps, and P.O.O. to be made payable to A. Austin.

## BERLIOZ'S FAUST.—REPETITION.—SATURDAY

EVENING NEXT, JAN. 29, ST. JAMES'S HALL, at Eight.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

Some time about the beginning of the Crimean War, the late Prince Consort, in a public speech, made an observation to the effect that Parliamentary Institutions were on their trial. Such a remark is far more applicable to the present time. Representative Government is being put to a strain which, but for the strong traditional attachment to it of the British people, might, in the end, involve its destruction. The immediate effect of this is sufficiently irritating. Measures of vast importance to the tranquillity of the realm are waiting to be submitted to the deliberative consideration of Parliament, and, even before their introduction to the House of Commons, there are plain and unmistakable indications that they are destined to encounter every form of obstruction. The question no longer is whether the train shall proceed more or less slowly towards its appointed terminus, but how it shall proceed at all, seeing that a block lies right across it. All legislation by Constitutional Assemblies, it is obvious, presupposes the disposition of their members to the conclusion of practical business. Where there exists, on the part of but few, a resolute and persistent will that no business shall be done, it is—we will not say easy—but possible at least, to set a preponderant majority at defiance, and to render deliberative discussion quite impracticable. Such seems to be the purpose of a section of the Home Rulers. Will they succeed? In causing needless delay in spite of the urgency of affairs at the present moment, they will; in ultimately preventing the passing of the Bills initiated by the present Government, we think, they will not. But this latter opinion involves the adoption of some plan of procedure in the House of Commons to which the majority will be reluctantly driven.

The question which now lies within the purview of the House is simply one of form and, therefore, one which it is competent to determine by its sole responsibility. But, in this instance, what is merely formal in itself has been forced into close contiguity with what is essential. "Freedom of debate" and "the rights of minorities" cannot be obliterated without utterly neutralising the moral effect of Parliamentary legislation. But both freedom of debate and the rights of minorities may be

imperilled as fully by the unreasonable course taken by a score of members as by the decision of any majority of political representatives. There are other rights also, especially when their relative proportion is very large, may properly claim something as due to them. The country whose legislative business they are elected to transact has, in this matter, as well as in others, a supreme right; and if the nation cannot allow its political affairs to be dealt with so as to prevent the healthy action of every kind of business, its representatives have surely within their discretion a power so to modify their modes of conducting their discussions as to raise them above the reach of wilful and persistent obstruction.

Several suggestions have been made with a view to readjusting the relative rights of majorities and minorities, so far at least as to prevent any wanton or factious waste of the public time. There can be no doubt that two or three centuries ago our ancestors, in their contentions with the Crown, had recourse to very summary rules for silencing offending members. In these days, and after lengthened experience, it has been found sufficient, until quite lately, to leave to every individual member's sense of propriety to draw the distinction between the simple possession of his right and the use or abuse of it in any given case. There have been, it is true, occasional scenes of excitement, almost rising to tumult, in the House of Commons which have reflected discredit upon its character as a Legislative Body. But they have been very rare and exceptional; while the immense volume and variety of work calmly transacted show that, in general, the House depends more upon its own spirit of self-restraint than upon written rules for the maintenance of order. What is done, therefore, in this direction to obviate pre-organised waste of time, must be done with a delicate and even tender regard to genuine freedom of discussion. It will hardly do for the House to search for wisdom in the past, seeing that the circumstances of the past differ so entirely from those of the present.

What is really required is for the House of Commons to assume to itself, under proper safeguards, the power of closing debates whenever it shall appear to a large proportionate majority that further discussion can only be resorted to for the purpose of waste of time. To place this power in the hands of the Speaker would put him into so invidious a position as almost to preclude the proper exercise of it. The power ought to reside in a majority; but in so large a majority as fairly to represent the judgment of the House, and it should be called into action, not by this or that individual member on the spur of the moment, and, perhaps, in the heat of passion, but by a given number of members concurring in a written request that the debate might cease, which, having been presented from the Chair, should be submitted to a vote without debate. Even some such regulation as this, it may be, might fail of the entire effect expected from it, and would certainly not be placed among the "standing orders" of the House of Commons until after prolonged and serious discussion. Certainly, no conduct could more facilitate the prompt adoption of such a rule than the tactics now being pursued by a certain section of the Irish Members. They appear to be pursuing their ends by means best calculated to defeat them. They are rousing a temper ill fitted to brook irrelevant speech and action. They are shaking the pillars upon which Constitutional liberty rests. It is, perhaps, hopeless now to try and win them to a less desperate but a much surer means of elevating their country. But of this we are convinced, as we have been from the first, that the obstructive method of political warfare is practically untenable, and that the Commons of the United Kingdom will triumphantly vindicate their right and duty to give effect to the political determination of the people whom they represent.

In consequence of the storms, communication with the Continent has been interrupted, and the letter from our Paris Correspondent, with other foreign correspondence, delayed.

Lord Lyttelton has been appointed one of the Commissioners under the Inclosure Acts.

Lord Beaconsfield's Hughenden tenantry have been informed that his Lordship will remit 20 per cent on the Michaelmas rents at the audit at the end of this month.

Sir Alexander Galt, High Commissioner for Canada, will read, at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, to be held next Tuesday evening at the Grosvenor Gallery Library, a paper on the Future of Canada. Lord Bury will preside.

General Sir Frederick Roberts met with a cordial reception at Bournemouth yesterday week on the occasion of a distribution of volunteer prizes. After distributing the prizes General Roberts briefly addressed the volunteers, complimenting them on their smartness and efficiency.

The Lord Mayor presided on Monday night at the annual meeting of the Working Lads' Institute, which carries on its operations in Whitechapel. His Lordship referred to the important work accomplished by the promoters of this undertaking; and a like tribute was paid by Bishop Cloughton, Sir E. H. Currie, and other speakers.

Lady Burdett-Coutts presided on Tuesday evening at the New-Year's Festival of the Columbia Costermongers' Club, held at Brown's House-lane, Spitalfields. The establishment is the centre of several charities associated with the name of Lady Burdett-Coutts. In addition to the aged or infirm females who are enabled to earn a living in the so-called sewing-school, there are twenty boys belonging to a shoeblack brigade, and all those belonging to these institutions and some others were entertained at the beef and plum-pudding banquet of the Costermonger's Club the same evening.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"A Jewish wedding at the present day," I read in the learned and exhaustive Mr. James Picciotto's "Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History," "is an event which, however interesting to the parties immediately concerned, is not likely to draw the attention of the British public. Such was not the case in the year 1810, when Jewish ceremonies were an object of especial curiosity. Indeed, one of the magazines of the period thought it worth its while to favour its readers with a circumstantial account of the nuptials of Mr. Jonas Lazarus with the beautiful and accomplished Miss Rosceia Nathan, daughter of Mr. M. I. Nathan, of Godmanchester. The details of the happy event are fully narrated; and we learn, among other things, that the ceremony was performed under a canopy in the garden of the residence of the bride's father; that the bridegroom was preceded to the presence of the bride by a band of music playing a grand martial air; and that four green tapers were kept burning during the celebration." Elsewhere Mr. Picciotto mentions "a Mekadish," or irregular Jewish marriage: citing the famous case of Mr. Mendes Belisario, who, in the year 1793, being enamoured of the beautiful Miss Esther Lindo, a minor, met the young lady by appointment at the house of his brother, and, in the presence of two credible Jewish witnesses, asked Miss Lindo if she understood the purport of the proceedings, and, on receiving an affirmative reply, placed on her finger a ring, repeating at the same time, in Hebrew, the formula used in the celebration of Jewish marriages. But there was no "Ketuba," or contract; nor "Khupa," or canopy (compare "cupola"); and no seven nuptial blessings. So it was "Mekadish," or irregular. On reference to the Portuguese Beth-Din, the ceremony was pronounced only a doubtful betrothal. The beautiful Miss Lindo was made a ward in Chancery; the stern Lord Loughborough would not allow Mr. Mendes Belisario to see his bride; and ultimately the irregular marriage was altogether invalidated in the Arches Court by Lord Stowell.

But I would pray the learned Mr. James Picciotto (he is alive, I trust, and valid) to perpend. His instructive volume was published in 1875. Had he written it in 1881 he would have greatly modified it in respect to the degree of attention which in modern times is paid to a Jewish wedding. Why, Mr. P., for the last month all the great world of London, and all the booths in Vanity Fair have been agog with small talk concerning the grand Mosaic Marriage fixed for Wednesday, the nineteenth of this instant January, at the Synagogue, Great Portland-street. Now, were this only the wedding by the priest all shaven and shorn of the maiden all forlorn to the man all tattered and torn, I should say never a word about the "Sposalizio" or the "Nozze" in question; but the festivals of the nineteenth are to be as splendid as the "Noces de Gamache" in "Don Quixote"; the "funcion" is to be a public one, for the word "Press" is written in red ink in the left-hand top corner on a superbly glazed card, which now lies before me, printed in silver, and containing an invite to witness the celebration of the marriage of Mr. Lepold de Rothschild to Mademoiselle Maria Perugia.

You will observe that I have spoken of this "grandissime" Portland-street Synagogue wedding in the future tense. The fact is that, in view of possible accidents, I am writing these "Echoes" on Tuesday. Shall I be able to go to the wedding to-morrow? I am sure that I do not know. I am told that the invited guests will arrive in five hundred carriages; and that a force of one hundred and fifty additional police have been told off to preserve order among the populace assembled outside the Synagogue. Five hundred carriages mean, say, seven hundred and fifty horses, and the same number of coachmen and footmen. Will they, and the hundred and fifty additional police, be able to endure the inclemency of the weather, if to-morrow in any way approach the arctic malignity of the actual and awful to-day? I went to a funeral yesterday at Hendon, and felt wretchedly cold. I went to the play last night, and felt colder—as cold, internally, as though I had swallowed a bushel of uncooked frogs; and I came home through the glassy streets at midnight in a "cap full of wind." But, to-day, it has been blowing a gale since morning. The garden railing of the Foundling Hospital is nearly concealed under a mound of driven snow; there is not a cab to be obtained; my next door neighbour writes to me to say that he is suffering from the "rigors," and that he feels a hundred years old. The several printers' devils who have visited this establishment in the course of the afternoon and evening have borne, respectively, the aspect of juvenile Polar bears and Erl Kings. The "Frozen out Gardeners" and "Poor Men from the Docks who have Got no Work to Do" have made themselves lamentably audible; the boy who brought the *Pall Mall* and the *St. James's* at Six p.m. had been by a careful mother so tightly swathed in a woollen shawl that he could neither ring nor knock, and was fain to kick at the door, where he appeared with his bundle of papers not under his arm but beneath his chin; and the postman;—but I will not harrow your feelings with a description of the postman's appearance. I wonder whether I shall be able to go to the wedding to-morrow, or whether we shall be all snowed up till our provisions are exhausted, and, after having fried the gold-fish, roasted the canaries, barbecued the white Pomerranian, and snared and eaten my neighbour's cat "Ashbetot," we devour one another. The waterpipes have not burst yet; but the gas is exhibiting signs of "giving out," and, altogether, things look threatening. All honour to that brave bookbinder to whom I owed some money, and who came through the darksome night, and through the frost and snow, to claim his due!

Meanwhile, I have half made up my mind to abandon, once for all, the consumption of butter. Why? It is precisely in very cold weather that you should eat the largest quantity of fat in order to keep up the heat of the system; and it was maintained by the illustrious Liebig that were we exposed to

the same degree of cold as the Samoyedes are, we should be able to consume every day ten pounds of fat meat besides a dozen candles.

Still, the most resolute of butter-eaters may pause—ay, and turn pale—when, in a recently published Parliamentary Paper full of information concerning the manufacture of oleomargarine in the United States, his eye lights on an appalling paragraph, "Butter on a Soapstone Basis." Extracts from a periodical called *The American Dairyman* are given to show that soapstone, dried and ground to a powder as fine as that of wheat flour, is largely used by unscrupulous manufacturers in the States in the adulteration of oleomargarine; while of that last-named "substitute for butter" not less than fifteen millions of pounds weight are annually shipped to Europe from the port of New York alone. The bulk of this oleomargarine goes to Holland; and the Dutch supply prodigious quantities of "dairy" produce to foreigners.

As for oleomargarine, it seems, if not sophisticated, to be wholesome enough. It is only the oil, clarified and condensed, which is squeezed by strong mechanical pressure from finely chopped and melted beef suet. The residuum of stearine left after the expression of the oil is used for candle-making. But if the oleomargarine is to be manufactured into "butterine," ten per cent of milk is first churned, and the oil is then added and churned with it. It is then coloured with annatto, a little salt is added, and the stuff is then ready for home use or for exportation. But butter with a Soapstone basis! Here-tofore, I thought that the only use made of that greasy magnesian mineral was to cut models of Hindu temples out of it. But the Parliamentary Paper is precise: "A good deal of Western butter is also found to be adulterated with a substance called soapstone."

Mem.: A few years since there was a terrible scare in London caused by a published statement that butter was adulterated with the mud of the river Thames. I have often thought that this fantastic story arose either through a barge full of casks of oil having been scuttled in some muddy creek of the river, or through some reckless fabricator of "bosh" butter having utilised the scrapings of disused oil and tallow casks picked up about the wharves.

Grand doings and rare times will they be having in the township of Acton, in the hundred of Nantwich, county palatine of Chester. Up and doing will be the good folks of Aston, *juxta* Mondrum, Austerson, Baddington, Brindley, Burland, Cholmondeley, Cool-Pilate (a curious name), Eddleston, Faddiley, Helhull, Hurlston, Newhall, Poole, Stoke, and Worleston; for has not Her Imperial, Royal, and Apostolic Majesty Elizabeth Amalie Eugénie, Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary, taken Combermere Abbey for two months at a rental so moderate as almost deserving to be called a peppercorn one; Viscount Combermere, that stanch disciple of Nimrod, being anxious that the countryside should benefit to the fullest by the presence of such a mighty huntress as the Kaiserinn.

The Empress, I learn on unimpeachable authority, has been preceded by twenty grooms and a stud of as many horses; and now she will be attended by forty attendants of all ranks, from chamberlain and masters of the horse to cooks and scullions. Her Majesty, who seems to have a great aversion to noise (except, of course, such sounds as "Yoicks!" "Tally-ho!" and "Stole away!"), has caused the flooring of the rooms and corridors in the Abbey to be covered with felt. Her Majesty is to sleep in the apartment formerly occupied by the Viscountess Combermere (the yet flourishing relict of the illustrious Field Marshal), and a suite of rooms are devoted to the Empress's riding-habits, hunting crops, and hunting paraphernalia generally.

The fine old refectory at Combermere Abbey has been used these many years past as a library. Perhaps, when the weather is too inclement to allow her Majesty to ride to hounds, she may find in this whilom dining-hall a select "horsey" library, the contents of which may still keep her on equestrian thoughts intent. What should be the staple of the "horsey" section of a library at a country house? Well, you should have all the "Soapy Sponge" books to begin with, "Ask Mamma," "Plain or Ringlets," "Jorlocks," "Handley Cross," *e tutti quanti*, with the delightful coloured pictures of John Leech. Then, equally of course, you must have "Stonehenge" on "The Horse in the Stable and the Field;" Samuel Sidney's great "Book of the Horse;" "Nimrod" (if you admire Mr. Appleton's writings); bound sets of the sporting magazines; and Edward Mayhew's "Illustrated Horse Management," a book produced under extraordinary circumstances: the author, who had been a distinguished veterinary surgeon, became in later life hopelessly paralysed in his lower limbs, and his learned books on equine treatment were written in an invalid's chair; and under the same painful conditions he made hundreds of illustrations on wood blocks for engraving.

My contemporary who recently spread consternation in the culinary world by including "morell," the garden nightshade, instead of morels (or, better, *morilles*, which are highly edible mushrooms), among the ingredients for the stuffing of a turkey has gone to the dictionaries, and has extracted from them about the same kind of information as I gave last week. An "Amateur Fungus Fancier" is also so kind as to tell me that the *Morchella Esculenta* is usually called "Morell" in this country by the few persons who make practical acquaintance with it. Although it may be plentiful in some few localities, the morell must, on the whole, be considered a scarce delicacy. My experienced correspondent has not heard that the morell is ever used in the manufacture of ketchup; but he adds that morels are by many people in England supposed to be poisonous, in common with some three score more fungoid dainties which are perfectly wholesome.

To my contemporary also has it occurred the happy thought of having a Christmas turkey stuffed with *foie gras* from a *pâté* which came straight from Strasburg, *via* Messrs. Moult's, in Piccadilly. My contemporary's cook at first protested against what she considered an unheard-of innovation; but she was fain at last to obey her master's stern behests, and the turkey stuffed with fat liver proved a brilliant success. My contemporary, justly proud of his discovery, intends to dedicate it to his readers, and to call it "*Dindon farci à l'Atlas*."

As it happens, there were strong men before Agamemnon—and before "Atlas." Lest housekeepers, anxious, like the ancient Athenians, for some new thing, should entertain the notion that all they have to do is to cram into a turkey a quantity of fat goose liver (which without some "binding" accessory would run all away to mere liquid grease and bits of truffle), it is expedient to point out that a scientific recipe for making "*Farci de Foie Gras*" is to be found in Jules Gouffé's "*Le Livre de Cuisine*," page 455, paragraph six. The *foie gras*, which should be very fresh, must, to the extent of 500 grammes, be mingled with 100 grammes of finely-minced *tétine de veau* and 200 grammes of bread-crumbs. The "binding" is given by the yolks of five eggs. In English stuffing there is usually a repulsive superabundance of bread-crumbs; and when we use a stuffing of *foie gras* we substitute par-boiled chestnuts for the panada, or leave only a "shade" of the latter.

Mem.: Urbain-Dubois recommends "pains" an "bordures" of *foie gras à la Régence*. I had a Belgian cook once who used to make exquisite cutlets of *foie gras* in shapes with sham shanks, somewhat akin to the famous Russian "*côtelettes à la Pojarski*." She was a real *cordons bleus*, this lady from Flanders, only she had a weakness for imbibing something stronger than sarsaparilla, and for leaving lighted candles in bed; and one night she nearly set the house on fire; so, to my great regret, I was fain to part with this accomplished artist. There is no rose without a thorn.

I read in a paragraph of news from Sunderland that half a dozen tramps who on Sunday had slept in the casual ward of the workhouse were charged before the magistrates with having refused to break their proper quota of stones on Monday morning. The varlets (I suppose all tramps are varlets) had the audacity to urge that they had spent the night in an uncomfortable ward without a fire; and, the blood being completely frozen in their bodies, they declined to work unless they were permitted to go near a fire, which they were not permitted to do. The Bench sent each of these reprehensibly chilly casuals to gaol for a month. They will find it warm enough there.

I am not about to "gush" or to be "sensational," (to use the cant terms) about this mid-January case. Possibly the tramps (who are, as a rule, sadly deceitful at heart) were telling fibs. Very probably the casual ward was warmed by means of a flue, or by hot-water pipes, or by some other calorific-giving apparatus. At the same time, it is obvious that the weather which we are at present enduring is disagreeably favourable to the freezing of the blood in people's bodies. On Monday night last the watchman in a large building-yard in the Gray's-inn-road, within gunshot of where I live, was frozen to death. Every night of the continuance of this awful wintry visitation there will be people who (unless timely aid be extended to them) will die from cold and destitution in the stony-hearted streets. Therefore, to those who have the means of giving to the poor, but who lack the time or have not the vocation to seek out and discriminate in individual cases of distress, I would most deferentially suggest that the offices of the Society for the Organisation of Charity and the Repression of Mendicity are in Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.; that the bureau of the admirable Society for the Relief of Distress is in King-street, St. James's, and that of the Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association in Regent-street; and that the Secretary and Honorary Secretaries of these three beneficent institutions have, in a conjoint communication to the papers, signified their willingness to cope with the appalling and daily increasing misery in our midst if they are liberally supported by the donations of the charitable community.

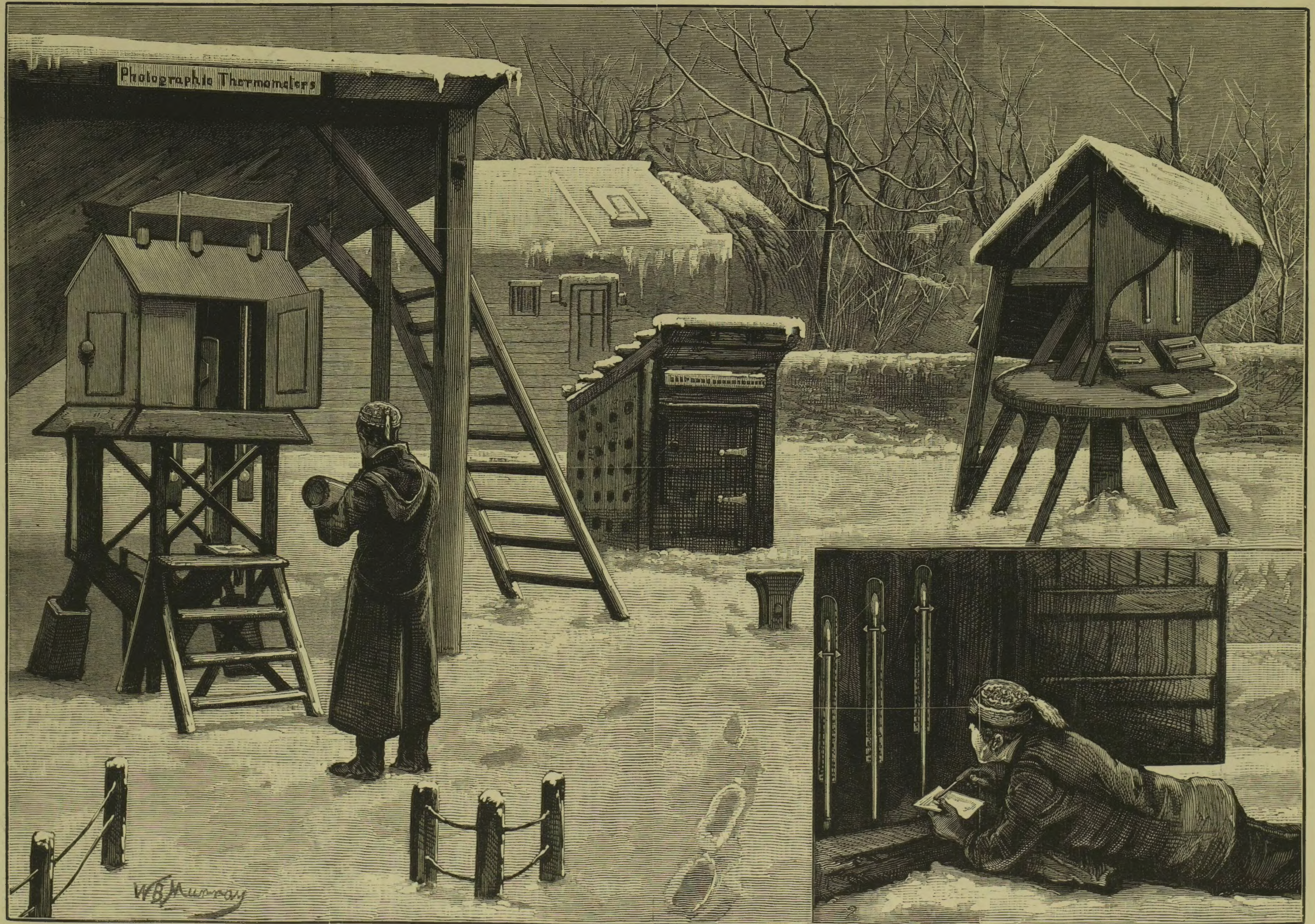
On Monday last, in the pretty graveyard of picturesque old Hendon church, were laid to rest the remains of poor Mrs. Bateman, sometime (after the death of her worthy husband) director of the Lyceum Theatre, and at the time of her lamented death lessee and manager of the New Sadler's Wells Theatre. It was a bitter drive over the frozen roads to Hendon; but we should have been very miserable had we not tendered the last tribute of loving respect to the memory of a most accomplished lady, an intelligent woman of business, an indefatigable worker in a not very thankful vocation, a kindly and genial soul, and the fondest of mothers. It was very pitiable to see her fair young daughters weeping round her grave in the snow and kissing the flowers which they cast on the coffin, which was already a hillock of floral offerings; but, when Time has been good to these poor mourners, they may derive some consolation from the remembrance of the host of sorrowing friends who gathered round their Mother's grave. I learn that, in accordance with the late Mrs. Bateman's earnestly-expressed wish, the future management of Sadler's Wells will be undertaken by her youngest daughter, Miss Isabel Bateman, so long associated with her parent in the conduct of the theatre. Years before Miss Kate Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) came to delight and astonish us all in "*Leah*," I remember her as one of the bright and clever "Bateman Children;" and her sisters I am glad to have known since they were quite little girls playing in their parents' pleasant house at Brooklyn, New York. And I hope with all my heart that the bitterness of this bereavement will be assuaged, and that these ladies will all prosper exceedingly long after I am under the daisies.

G. A. S.









GREENWICH OBSERVATORY: PHOTOGRAPHING THE TEMPERATURE; METHOD OF READING DEEP-SUNK THERMOMETERS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



### OFFICERS KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Captain James MacSwiney, of the 94th Regiment, died from his wounds received in the disastrous engagement with the Dutch Transvaal insurgents, while marching from Lydenburg to Pretoria, on Dec. 20. He was born in 1854, was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and entered the Army, as Lieutenant, in November, 1875, from the 2nd Middlesex Militia. He obtained a first-class certificate at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and was appointed Instructor of Musketry to his regiment in 1878. He served all through the Zulu War, and was present at Ulundi. He afterwards served in the campaign against Sekukuni, and obtained his captaincy on Dec. 1, last year. He was a gallant and efficient officer, whose loss is deplored not by his regiment, but by a large circle of friends.

Lieutenant Herbert Augustine Christopher Harrison, the senior Lieutenant of the regiment, who was killed in the same action, entered the Army in 1877, and became Adjutant of the 94th in October, 1879, after the termination of the war in Zululand. One who knew Lieutenant Harrison speaks of him as a gallant and efficient officer, who will be deeply regretted by his regiment. Lieutenant Harrison was third son of the late Rev. C. R. Harrison, Vicar of North Curry, Somersetshire. He entered the Army in February, 1876. At the time of his death he was senior Lieutenant and Adjutant of his regiment. In our portrait, from a photograph some years ago, he wears the cap of the 89th Regiment, in which he at first served.

Captain Alexander Lawrence Falls, of the 21st Regiment (Royal Scots Fusiliers), who is reported to have been killed in action at Potchefstroom, obtained his first commission in the Army Dec. 18, 1867; became a Lieutenant (by purchase) May 10, 1871; and a Captain Nov. 12, 1878. He served with his regiment in the Zulu war of 1879, and in the operations against Sekukuni, including the storming of Sekukuni's stronghold.

The portrait of Captain MacSwiney is from a photograph by Mr. Bassano, of Bond-street; that of Captain Falls, from one by Mr. Beattie, of Preston; and that of Lieutenant Harrison, from one by Mr. C. D. Wootton, of Taunton.

### ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A GOVERNMENT ARMOURY AT SALFORD.

All England was startled, on Saturday morning, by the news that a Fenian attempt had been made the evening before to blow up the armoury connected with the Infantry Barracks at Salford, adjacent to Manchester. Shortly before six o'clock the neighbourhood was startled by a loud explosion in the butcher's meat store of the barracks, immediately adjoining the armoury, in which are stored, in addition to the arms of the regiment, a number of rifles belonging to the four Manchester regiments of Volunteers, about 5000 weapons altogether. The explosion was exceedingly violent, destroying the shed, and scattering rubbish for several hundred yards. A woman and a boy passing at the time were seriously hurt. The boy died on Sunday night. There seems to be little doubt that dynamite was used for the explosion, and, as the neighbourhood is principally inhabited by Irish, the matter assumes a Fenian character. The armoury is not much injured, so that the object has not been attained. The investigations of the police and the military, and the evidence they have been able to obtain, confirm the impression that the explosion was a deliberate outrage. There are circumstances which point with some clearness to the object in view as the destruction of the armoury, although the authors seem to have been misled as to the part of the building in which the arms were stored, and this suggestion, in its turn, would indicate strangers as authors of the outrage, or at any rate persons who are not very familiar with the barracks. The barracks occupy a considerable area of ground abutting upon Regent-road, from which entrance is obtained. Behind the barracks is a blank boundary wall four or five yards in height. Against this wall, inside the barrack yard, is a long lean-to shed. The shed is divided by partition walls into three compartments, used respectively as a linen store, a meat store, and an armoury. In the boundary wall, and only about a yard from the ground, there are a number of strong iron grids built into the brickwork for the purpose of ventilating the sheds. The explosion occurred close to the last grid in the meat store, and close to the partition wall of the armoury, into which, probably, it was thought the grid entered. This suspicion is strengthened by the fact that the next grid bears marks of attempts to remove it. The canister which was found in the debris was, it is supposed, introduced through the grid near which the explosion occurred, the grid having first been removed, and fired by means of a fuse. It should be remembered that on the night on which the explosion occurred there was a dense fog over the whole district, and the persons who committed the outrage would have no need to fear interruption.

### THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

Several illustrations of the different sets of apparatus provided at the Royal Observatory, for meteorological as well as for astronomical purposes, have appeared in this Journal during the past twelvemonth. Those which find place in the Magnetic Observatory Department, under the superintendence of Mr. Ellis, are not less worthy of notice. In the underground chambers here, called "the Magnetic Basement," the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism are made to register themselves by photography; the declination and variation of the compass, the variations of horizontal magnetic force, and those of vertical magnetic force, each by separate instruments; but the mode of registration is the same in each of these three cases. The magnet carries a mirror, and a special lamp is provided, the light of which, passing through a slit, falls upon the mirror, and is reflected from it to a cylinder turned by clockwork, in front of which is placed a lens to bring the beam of light to a focus before reaching the prepared photographic paper that is wrapped round the cylinder. The photographic negatives formed on this paper, being removed from day to day, are then developed by the ordinary process of photography. This system of magnetic registration has been going on at the Royal Observatory since 1847, formerly in the upper room, but was removed about sixteen years ago to the underground basement, for the sake of a more uniform temperature. The three principal magnets rest each upon a solid brick pier built up from the ground beneath, and having no contact with the surrounding building. There is a separate arrangement for measuring the earth-currents of magnetism. The barometer, and likewise the thermometer, are here also made to register their own variations respectively, by a suitable application of photography. Our illustration shows this operation being applied to one of the thermometers in the courtyard.

In this courtyard behind the Magnetic Observatory building are the four deep-sunk thermometers, having their bulbs placed at different depths below the surface of the ground; one at the depth of 3 ft., one at 6 ft., one at 12 ft., and one at 24 ft. The variations of temperature indicated by these thermometers respectively are daily noted and recorded, which operation is the subject of one of our present illustrations. The greater uniformity of temperature, throughout the year,

at the greater depth, is of course to be expected; and the range of temperature at 24 ft. underground is but one or two degrees. It is remarkable, however, that the periods of highest and lowest temperature are very different, at or near the surface, and at a considerable depth underground; so that, whereas July is the hottest time of the year above, the hottest time is November as indicated by the deep-sunk thermometer 24 ft. below the surface of the earth. We may suppose—but this conjecture is not of scientific authority—that the accumulated heat of all the summer months remains deep in the earth, becoming still more intense during the autumn season.

### THE PRINCESS OF WALES' HORSE-SHOE AT OAKHAM.

During the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Normanton Park—which we illustrated on Saturday last—the Princess drove with Lady Aveland to Oakham, on Thursday, Jan. 13, and paid a visit to the ancient Castle, on the inner walls of which building are nailed numerous horse-shoes, the gift, or rather the toll, of various Royal and noble personages. A large horse-shoe of steel, perfect in shape and of elegant workmanship, had been made at Lord Aveland's works at Normanton, for the Princess's use; but, as it was not quite completed on the 13th, she was unable to take it with her. She, however, examined the other horse-shoes in the Castle Hall, and chose the position in which she desired her own horse-shoe to be fixed, which is over the large one that is ascribed to the gift of Queen Elizabeth.

A few notes on this subject may prove interesting. The Castle Hall, otherwise called the Shire-Hall, from its having been adapted (very inadequately) to the purposes of the Assizes and Quarter Sessions, is one of the best-preserved and most beautiful examples of domestic architecture to be found in the whole kingdom. With the exception of ruined walls and various earthworks, this hall is the only portion that remains of the ancient castle, and was probably its banquet-hall. It has a centre with aisles, having four bays, the arches being semicircular, and the capitals of the Norman pillars somewhat Corinthianesque in treatment. The window jambs are decorated with dog-tooth ornaments, the corbels are carved with quaint devices, and all the details are worthy of close study. The style of the architecture is of that period when the Norman was merging into the Early English. Its original roof may have been semicircular; its present roof was put up by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who owned Burley-on-the-Hill House, near Oakham; and the entire building, the roof alone excepted, evidently remains unaltered since the day when it was built, in the reign of Henry the Second, by Walkelin de Ferrars, son of the first Earl.

The title of *farrier*, *Ferrier*, or *Ferrator* was bestowed upon the *faber ferrarius* who shod the horses; and, either in Norman-French or in some other shape, was in use in the time of William the Conqueror. One of his knights was Henry de Ferraris, or Ferrers, to whom he gave Tutbury, in Staffordshire; he was Master of the Horse to the Duke of Normandy, and chief of his farriers or shoeing-smiths. His descendant, Robert, Earl Ferrers, in the time of Stephen, bore for his arms (says Guillim) "argent, six horse-shoes sable;" and the present Earl has, for one of the supporters in his coat-of-arms, a reindeer charged on the shoulder with a horse-shoe. Walkelin de Ferrars, who built the Hall of Oakham Castle, was permitted—the privilege being extended to his descendants—to claim, as a mark of territorial power, a shoe from the horse of every titled person on first passing through Oakham. The bailiff of the manor had the power to stop that person's horse, and to remove one of its shoes, and to nail it upon the Castle gate; but, if a fee was paid him, he would forego his right to take off the shoe, and would provide another in its place. The donor's name was usually inscribed on this votive horse-shoe, the size of which was, at one time, regulated by the amount of the fee; so that, the more liberal the *honorarium*, the larger the horse-shoe. At the present day, the fee, or rather "tip," has varied from one to ten pounds.

Evelyn, in 1654, noted in his Diary that he rode "through Oakham, a pretty town in Rutlandshire, famous for the tenure of the Barons, who held it by the taking off of a shoe from every nobleman's horse that passed with his Lord through the street, unless redeemed with a certain piece of money. In token of this are certain gilded shoes nailed on the castle gate." Many of these shoes were stolen in the last century, or were used over again for a second donor; and, in 1872, when new gates were placed in the building, all the remaining shoes were removed to the interior of the building, with the exception of two that are placed on the doors as the badge of the county of Rutland. Of the shoes seen by Evelyn probably only three remain—unless we accept the genuineness of Queen Elizabeth's horse-shoe; they bear the names of Earl Gainsborough, Henry Montague, and Earl Grey. Blount, in his "Jocular Tenures," speaks of the horse-shoe tribute to the Ferrars, and says that, with members of the Royal family, the horse-shoe must be of silver; and that a Duke of York once paid a silver horse-shoe to Lord Ferrars.

Among the horse-shoes, specially noticed by the Princess of Wales, was that given by her Majesty, when Princess Victoria, Sept. 21, 1833; and those presented by the Duchess of Kent (same date), the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV. (on his visit to Lord Aveland's grandfather, at Normanton Park, Jan. 7, 1814), Frederic, Duke of York (1778), Duke of Cumberland (1808), Duke of Cambridge (1843), and the Duchess of Teck (on her visit to Lord Aveland, January, 1874). Other horse-shoes have been given by the Earl of Cardigan (1667), Lord Ipswich (1687), Lord Guildford (1690), Lady Percy (1771), with more modern horse-shoes by the Duke of Wellington (1838), Earls Fitzwilliam, Gainsborough, Spencer, Dudley, Aylesford, Dartmouth, Berners, Harborough, and Lonsdale; Marquesses of Exeter, Cholmondeley, and Tweedale; and Lords Aveland, Calthorpe, Ipswich, Guildford, Wensleydale, Denham, Mansfield, Redesdale, Campbell, Sondes, Hardwick, Vivian, Lyndhurst, Forester, Methuen, Garvagh, and Willoughby de Eresby.

Concerning the horse-shoe given by this last mentioned nobleman—who lived at Grimsthorpe Castle, visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Jan. 12, and illustrated in our last Number, it became an article of popular faith that the shoe was of solid gold, instead of which it was merely a gilded shoe of his Lordship's favourite horse "Clinker." In 1846, the "golden" shoe was missed from its accustomed place, stolen, doubtless, by some thief who credited the popular story. Nothing more was heard of it for the next two years; when, in 1858, on the morning of the day when Lord Campbell's horse-shoe was added to the collection, the Bailiff of Oakham received, by rail, a parcel containing the missing shoe, with a request that an advertisement be inserted in the *Standard*, "Clinker is back." A poem which accompanied the shoe proves the thief to have been an educated as well as an "ingenious gentleman;" but the affair remains a mystery to this day.

Despite the sudden fall of snow on Tuesday night, the Prince, with Lord Aveland, drove over to Grimsthorpe Castle early on Wednesday morning, and was followed, later in the

day, by Lady Aveland and the Princess, four carriages-and-four being used for the party. Luncheon was had in the state dining-room, where hangs the Gobelin tapestry, described in our last week's account of Grimsthorpe; the gold plate was used, and the Princess was taken through all the chief rooms, and was delighted with the numerous works of art that they contain, and the historical and Royal portraits mentioned by us last week. The Royal party had also tea at the Castle, and did not leave there till after dusk.

On Thursday morning the Princess suffered from neuralgia in the face; but she was able to drive from Normanton to Oakham in the afternoon in a carriage-and-four, with outriders, and reached the Castle at 3.45, in company with Lady Aveland, Lady Castlereagh, and Miss Knollys. She was received by G. H. Finch, Esq., M.P., Lord of the Manor; the Right Hon. G. J. Noel, M.P.; Lady Augusta Noel, and others. After looking at the Horse-shoes, the Princess went to the parish church, a large and beautiful building, restored, in 1859, at a cost of upwards of £6000, under the care of Sir Gilbert Scott. She was received by the Vicar, to whom she expressed her pleasure at the beauty of the building, which was gay with its Christmas decorations. Mr. H. Nicholson played the National Anthem on the organ. The Princess then paid a visit to the Hon. Hugh Lowther, whose wife, Lady Grace Lowther, is a younger sister of Lady Aveland. Oakham was gay with flags and devices, and the Princess was warmly welcomed. The last Royal visit to this county-town was when our Queen, as Princess Victoria, passed through it, in 1833.

The Princess's neuralgia prevented her from leaving Normanton on Friday to lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Finch, at Burley-on-the-Hill, where the weather also had prevented the special meet of the Cottesmore Hounds. The Princess had recovered by the evening, and the ball at Normanton went off with the greatest success.

On Saturday the Prince and Princess drove with Lord Aveland to Stamford, in an open carriage-and-four, and received a most enthusiastic welcome; proceeding to Burghley for luncheon, which was given to a large party in the grand room known as Queen Victoria's Hall. Previous to luncheon, the Prince and Princess were taken by the Marquis and Marchioness of Exeter around the house, and shown the suite of rooms that were occupied by the Queen and Prince Consort, Queen Elizabeth's room, and the priceless treasures of art with which the building is filled. The Royal party left for London at 4.20, by special train.

The Prince shot on each of the four days of his visit, and enjoyed great sport on each day; the shooting at Grimsthorpe being unusually good at the "Oaks," the wood near to the keeper's, and more especially in the Bishop Hall wood, at the spot shown in our illustration last week. The Prince, who had three guns, did his full share of the work, assisted by Lords Aveland and Carington, Colonel Teesdale, and two other guns. When Mr. Roots, the head keeper, counted the game at the end of the day, the number was 1311, including 987 pheasants; and more game was picked up on the next day.

Altogether, the Royal visit to Normanton Park was a great success, and is a memorable event in the annals of Rutland. CUTHBERT BEDE.

### THE LAND LEAGUE TRIALS IN DUBLIN.

We publish some additional "Sketches in Court," with the following commentary by our Special Artist, Mr. Wallis Mackay:—

"I have put together some pages of my sketch-book which, in an incongruous manner, give some idea of the leading or most notable people to be seen from day to day in the Court of Queen's Bench, at the Four Courts, Dublin.

"The consultation of the two Judges, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Barry, is an occurrence of frequent repetition during the controversies of the various counsel for the prosecution and the defence.

"The benign visage of the Clerk of the Court beams down upon the proceedings of the Court, from the front of the gallery, with as much sweetness now as it did upon the first day of these tedious trials.

"Every morning, before the Court has assembled, the bulky brief-bags of the many lawyers engaged are carried in by women, who are popularly known in legal chambers, as in Trinity College, by the brief appellation of 'skips.'

"The stalwart constable, who is being cross-examined on his shorthand notes, is one of many such witnesses who, by the ingenuity of Inspector French—he may be found at the bottom of the page—as he is in court constantly taking notes—have mastered the useful art of phonetic stenography. Inspector French has so far developed the detective system amongst the Irish Constabulary that he now occupies an important office of his own in Dublin Castle, where he will, no doubt, mature this particular branch of peace protection.

"The faces of the different Counsel for the prosecution and for the defence are dotted about in a higgledy-piggledy manner that, perhaps, best describes the character of the whole business. Amongst them, however, let me point out Mr. John Fox Goodman, 'The Master of the Crown Office,' to whose untiring efforts may be attributed the comfort of the lawyers, the press, and the general public, who have attended the courts during these trials.

"I find the face of 'Scrab' Nally (why 'Scrab' I cannot say) nestling below the feet of the constable. Mr. Nally seems to have spent his time between sedition and 'squiring the authorities.' He is a subject of much humour in court, but of little value; for or against the traversers who are arraigned, and who will shortly be convicted or acquitted in the cause of Irish Land Leagueism."

The speech of Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., for the defence of Mr. Parnell and others, began on Thursday last week, and continued next day. Witnesses for the defence, but only a few, were called on Monday, to prove the distressed condition of the Irish tenantry in 1879, when the Land League was formed. Mr. M'Laughlin, Q.C., then addressed the jury for one of the "traversers," Mr. Brennan. On Tuesday, Mr. Peter O'Brien, Q.C., made his speech for another, namely Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P. On Wednesday, Mr. J. A. Curran made his speech for Messrs. Walsh, Harris, and Nally; and Mr. Nolan, for Mr. Sexton, M.P. The trial might possibly be concluded this week, or early next week.

The *Citizen Almanack*, embellished with portraits of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, contains a great mass of information concerning the civic, benevolent, and other institutions of the City. Sir Joseph Causton and Sons have issued their Almanack for the current year. It is tastefully mounted and framed, and the calendar is a creditable specimen of decorative printers' art.

The half-yearly election of children to the Asylum for Fatherless Children at Reedham, near Croydon, took place on Tuesday at the City Terminus Hotel. The number of eligible candidates for the twenty vacancies—thirteen boys and seven girls—was 103. The annual subscription list showed a small increase, but an additional £2000 is required to be laid out on the building.



## THE SILENT MEMBER.

The Parliamentary deadlock, brought about by what Lord Beaconsfield might call the exuberant verbosity of the Home-Rule members from the Emerald Isle, has been felt most palpably in the House of Lords. A member strolling in from the Lower House may have observed Earl Granville disporting himself with careless ease, as if to the manner born, in the place allotted by custom to the leader; and may then have noticed the noble Lord the ex-Premier sedulously preserving a sphinx-like visage on the centre of the front Opposition bench, his attached follower, Lord Cranbrook, being usually seated next him; but a sumptuous array of empty benches, very sparsely dotted with peers, has been the general spectacle presented since the opening night of the Session. At length a noble Earl, who is, perhaps, the most amiable of peers, was driven to protest against this stagnation. Lord Fortescue on Monday gained no immediate advantage by suggesting that the Government should introduce their measures for "the better protection of life and property in Ireland" in the Upper House. Earl Granville blandly assured his "noble relative" that precedents seemed to show that the progress of the bills would be hindered rather than accelerated by the adoption of the proposal. Replying to Lord Redesdale's novel recommendation of a "constitutional despotism," to be ushered in by a message from her Majesty introducing a bill for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, the Lord Chancellor waved the quaint notion aside, but significantly hinted that it might become the duty of the Executive Government to exceed the ordinary course of the law, and seek the sanction of Parliament afterwards. Are there not other Ministerial bills, however, that might fitly be brought before the Lords first? Earl Spencer on Monday secured the first reading of a measure for the prevention of floods—a bill particularly seasonable in view of the deplorable distress occasioned in South London by Tuesday's overflow of the Thames—and Lord Selborne had the satisfaction of passing the Augmentation of Benefices Act Amendment Bill. But has not the Cabinet its Bankruptcy Bill ready for the consideration of their Lordships?

The Earl of Beaconsfield has been driven by the golden silence of the House of Lords to pay one of his rare visits to the Chamber of—silvern speech? It had been observed on Thursday week that the noble Earl was not altogether exhilarated in "another place" by Lord Northbrook's platitudes respecting naval cadets. Hearing his confidential scout, Lord Rowton, report that diversion was to be had in the Commons, Lord Beaconsfield presumably sniffed the battle from afar. He, at any rate, appears to have lost no time in assuming his long overcoat, and in accompanying Lord Rowton to the crowded Peers' Gallery of the Lower House. There (in about the same seat he occupied when he commiserated Sir Stafford Northcote towards the close of the twenty-six hours' sitting which ended at 6.10 p.m. on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1877), the ex-Premier snugly ensconced himself on the front bench, having his inseparable "Gil Blas" immediately behind him, and manifestly took a lively interest in the incident then engaging the attention of a well-attended House. The complacent leader of the infinitesimal "Fourth Party," Lord Randolph Churchill, had airily risen to inquire (punctuating his queries, as it were, with many angular gestures) "whether, in view of the critical state of Ireland, the Irish Government intends to cancel Mr. Davitt's ticket-of-leave?" Thereupon, the excitable Home Rule members for Ireland were in a ferment. Their leader, Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, was equal to the occasion. Many visitors to the House have been surprised to find the young Irish agitator so quiet in manner, so deliberate in delivery, so little like a typical democratic leader as the hon. member for the City of Cork is. Scrutinised closely through his little pocket eye-glass by Lord Beaconsfield (who seemed hugely amused by the episode), Mr. Parnell instantly rose to put a pungent counter-question to Lord Churchill. This being declared out of order by the Speaker, the slender captain of the Home Rulers (not improved in personal appearance by the loss of his beard) was not to be denied, and obtained his triumph over the ornamental member of the Fourth Party by asking Mr. Forster "whether Mr. Davitt was not a convict at large on a ticket-of-leave during the time the late Government was in office, and the noble Lord's father was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland?"—a query the badgered Irish Secretary was bound to answer in the affirmative, aptly signifying, at the same time, that the Government had their eyes on the gentleman in question.

Mr. Forster, weighed down by the seriousness of the crisis in Ireland, is wont to answer the manifold parochial questions put by the irrepressible Home Rulers with scrupulous care. Whether, seeing that obstruction to business is plainly the main object for which he is persistently cross-examined at greater and greater length, the blunt and unimaginative Secretary of Ireland might not materially curtail the unduly protracted period for the torture of Ministers, is a suggestion that may not be altogether thrown away. If not wit, that which is said to be the soul of it, brevity, might be employed by Mr. Forster to shorten the preliminary business which is now intolerably prolonged for a set purpose.

Mr. Parnell and the group of zealous followers who throng the second and third benches below the gangway on the Opposition side have at last, however, overtaken the patience of a forbearing House. Unusual indulgence had been shown Mr. Parnell in permitting the wearisome debate on his amendment to the Address to be prolonged till Friday se'nnight. Then his amendment against "suspending any of the constitutional rights of the Irish people" was negatived by a majority of 378—435 to 57. But when, on Monday, Mr. Justin M'Carthy initiated a fresh week of Irish debate by moving the addition to the Address of the following paragraph:—

And humbly to pray her Majesty to refrain from using the naval, military, and constabulary forces of the Crown in enforcing ejections for non-payment of rent in Ireland until the measures proposed to be submitted to her Majesty with regard to the ownership of land in Ireland have been decided upon by Parliament,

Mr. Gladstone fairly roused the House by his vigorous denunciation of the Fabian tactics of the Home-Rule party. The Prime Minister (who was cheered on his reappearance for the first time since his recovery from his cold) remorselessly demonstrated the unreasonable nature of Mr. M'Carthy's proposition; and emphatically indorsed by the House was the point that "if evictions are the main cause of crime in Ireland, let us proceed to legislate on the subject of the land laws." In answer to this, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Connor Power, and Mr. Parnell insisted that eviction on a large scale would take place this year in Ireland were the amendment not adopted; that bloodshed would be provoked; and Mr. Parnell candidly admitted that a separate Parliament for Ireland was the goal of his ambition. The Speaker, it may be remarked, was stimulated to restrain the discursiveness of Irish members; and Sir Stafford Northcote warmly protested against the assumption by Mr. Parnell of "a power equal to the Queen."

The Marquis of Hartington, who is justly held to have improved his position considerably since he has displayed more Parliamentary backbone as deputy leader of the House, firmly took up the reins when Mr. Gladstone left on Monday night, and manfully tried to drive the legislative coach over the obstacle of obstruction. A majority of 183 supported the noble Lord in his effort to stay the adjournment. But he subsequently permitted the discussion to drag its slow length over Tuesday night, when Mr. Justin M'Carthy's amendment was rejected by 164—201 to 37—the reduction of the Home-Rule minority being to some extent attributable to the secession of Mr. Shaw, Mr. P. J. Smyth, and other Home-Rule members from the Parnell wing of the party.

The Speaker offered Irish members yet another warning on Wednesday. Mr. Dawson's introduction of a fresh amendment to the Address, praying that a bill assimilating the Irish borough franchise to that of England, was the provocation. Indorsing Mr. Gladstone's opinion, the Speaker deemed it necessary to remind Mr. Dawson that if his example were generally followed "the Address to the Crown would not be moved and carried within the compass of a Session." Mr. Forster showed the Government favoured the extension of the Irish borough franchise at a more opportune time. Yet even this rational statement did not suffice to prevent the Irish Brigade from entering into a fresh exposition of grievances. Parliament, it is clear, must master the irreconcilable Left; or the Home Rulers will master Parliament.

Captain Gildea, the treasurer and honorary secretary of the Afghan War Relief Fund, makes another appeal on behalf of the widows and orphans of all those who lost their lives in Afghanistan since the commencement of the war in 1878. He states that although the existence of the fund is little known, private applications have already been made by those who are in this country from 22 officers' widows with 48 children, and 42 men's widows with 77 children. The subscriptions received to the present date amount to £2280. In the late Zulu war the numbers entitled to relief were:—Ten officers' widows with twenty-two children, and eighty men's widows with 120 children. For these the public generously responded to the amount of over £29,000. The committee feel confident that the public will, with the above returns (however incomplete) before them, make a hearty response.

## MUSIC.

Herr Jean Becker made his reappearance, after many years' interval, at the Popular Concert of last Saturday afternoon, when he sustained the leading violin part in Schubert's quartet in D minor, and played Rüst's sonata in the same key for violin solo (with pianoforte accompaniment). The violinist's resonant tone and skilful execution were successfully displayed in each instance. The other members of the quartet party were, as usual, MM. L. Ries and Zerbini, and Signor Piatti. Mlle. Marie Krebs played, with much effect, Beethoven's solo sonata, "Les Adieux, l'Absence, et le Retour," and also took the pianoforte part in Mendelssohn's trio in D minor. Mr. E. Lloyd sang with fine style Haydn's "In native worth" and Signor Piatti's serenade "Awake, awake!" (with the composer's violoncello obbligato accompaniment). At the evening concert of Monday last the quartet party was the same as on Saturday, and Mlle. Krebs was again the solo pianist. The quartets were Schumann's in A minor, and Haydn's in D major, from op. 64. Mlle. Krebs played, as her solo piece, Mendelssohn's "Variations Séricuses," and was associated with Signor Piatti in Schumann's "Stücke im Volkston," for piano and violoncello. Mlle. Friedlander was the vocalist.

At last week's London Ballad Concert the following new songs were successfully given:—"The First Letter" (J. L. Molloy), "The Last Watch" (Pinsuti), and "The Children of the City" and "Little Ben Lee" (both by S. Adams). These were rendered, respectively, by Miss M. Davies, Mr. Maas, Madame Patey, and Mr. Maybrick. The third of the evening concerts of this year took place on Wednesday, when a varied programme was announced, associated with the names of Misses M. Davies and C. Samuell, Mesdames Antoinette Sterling and Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. J. Maas, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick as solo vocalists, and the South London Choral Association in various part-songs.

Miss Josephine Agabeg (pianist) gave a concert at Steinway Hall on Monday evening with a varied programme of vocal and instrumental music.

A special service was held at Westminster Abbey on Wednesday evening, when portions of Bach's "Christmas Oratorio" were performed.

The fourth concert of the tenth season of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society—directed by Mr. Barnby—took place on Thursday evening, when Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang") and Rossini's "Stabat Mater" were performed—the solo singers announced having been Misses A. Marriott, Thorndike, and Hope Glenn, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. R. Hilton. Mr. Carrodus's concert—including his performance of violin solos by various masters—also took place on Thursday evening, at St. James's Hall.

On the following evening the Sacred Harmonic Society gave the third performance of its forty-ninth season. The programme having comprised Handel's coronation anthem, "The King shall rejoice," Cherubini's "Requiem," and Mendelssohn's "Athalie" music. The principal solo singers were to be Misses C. Penna, J. Jones, and Orridge; the recitation of the text of "Athalie" having been assigned to Mr. C. Fry.

On Tuesday evening next the anniversary of the birthday of Burns will be celebrated by Scotch concerts at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall. At the former Madame Christine Nilsson and other eminent vocalists are to appear; for the other occasion Mr. Sims Reeves and his son, Mr. Herbert Reeves, are announced as among the principal artists.

## "LOLA, THE BELLE OF BACCARATO."

This piece—produced at the Olympic Theatre on Saturday last—like many of its kind that have recently appeared, belongs rather to the class of opéra-bouffe than to that of opéra-comique, its humour and importance consisting more in the fun of stage action and incidents than in its music. The drama is cleverly written by Mr. Frank Marshall. The scene is laid in the principality of Baccarato, on the shores of the Adriatic. Prince Alexis, who is in want of money, turns part of his palace into a gambling-saloon, and attracts to Baccarato a number of visitors, including Mr. Vere de Vere, proprietor of a "society journal," entitled "Virtue." Here also arrives the Senorita Lola de Florez, en route to England, with a view to becoming a "professional beauty." The Prince and Vere de Vere both wish to marry Lola, who has made a wonderful coup at the tables, under the direction of her princely and literary advisers. While these two are scheming against each other a Mexican, Edgardo de Toros, appears and claims Lola as his affianced bride. The rest of the plot can be told in few words. Edgardo, who is banished, declares that he will return when least expected. The two rivals plot against each other during a fête given in honour of the Prince's approaching marriage, he believing that he has won Lola for himself. Edgardo returns, disguised as the Marquis di Castello di Spagna, breaks the bank, causes a mutiny in the army and a rebellion among the populace, dethrones the Prince, and reigns in his stead.

The music (by Signor Orsini), without being original or specially comic in style, is pleasingly melodious throughout. Among the most successful pieces were Lola's air, "I'm a guileless child;" that for Edgardo, "Once more my arms," the finale to the first act; the solo for Lola, in the second act, "Jewels fit for any Queen;" the quintet in the same act; Edgardo's air, "Oh, has she forgotten the days of our childhood?" and the duet for him and Lola, "Love me."

The piece has been well placed on the stage, and its representation is altogether effective, the characters being efficiently sustained by Miss E. Loveday (Lola), Miss Everard (Lola's aunt), Mr. Rosenthal (the Prince), Mr. Walsham (Edgardo), Mr. De Lange (Vere de Vere), and others.

Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., has been offered the post of Inspector of Factories by the Home Secretary, but has declined its acceptance, on the ground that his duty to his constituency and to the trades' interests with which he is connected forbids him to resign his seat in Parliament.

Under the direction of the National Skating Association, the Amateur Skating Championship of England race came off on Monday at Grantchester, Cambridge, in the presence of a very large company. In the amateur race Norman skated well, and for the second year won the championship; Webber, the Tebbuts, and Rolph proving themselves formidable opponents. In the Open race the champion won.

There have been great rejoicings this week at the Jews' Free School to celebrate the attainment by Mr. Walter de Rothschild, eldest son of Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, M.P., of the age of thirteen, at which age a ceremony similar to that of confirmation is celebrated by orthodox Israelites. Presents have been distributed to all the 3000 pupils of the school and to the teachers by Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, and entertainments provided for the children in four batches on successive evenings. Tons of cake and fruit were bought for the feasts.





DISTURBED IRELAND: A VISIT FROM "RORY OF THE HILLS."

SEE NEXT PAGE.



## RORY OF THE HILLS.

The terrible name, "Rory of the Hills," which has frequently been used as an impersonation of popular vengeance in threatening letters meant to intimidate the victims of Irish agrarian conspiracy, reminds us of "Captain Swing," in England fifty or sixty years ago, supposed to be the commander of an unlimited gang of incendiaries, who vowed destruction to the farmers' barns and cornricks. But the reality is too surely present and powerful in many parts of western Ireland at this unhappy time; and we all know, from the daily reports of fresh outrages perpetrated in the name of the Land League, if not by its direct instigation, that "Rory of the Hills" is not a mere bogey or bugbear, and that grievous acts of cruelty and mischief have often attended the nocturnal visits of his myrmidons to the homesteads and farms of those who resist the illegal mandates of that association. Our Artist has delineated an exciting incident of this kind, in which a sturdy farmer, whom we should take for a Scotchman, with his wife hanging upon his arm and imploring him not to be rash, confronts the band of ruffians at his house-door, and sternly expostulates against their ruthless malice; but we fear that his arguments will have little effect.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty gave an audience to Earl Granville on Thursday week, the Earl afterwards dining with the Royal family. The next day General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Admiral Ryder arrived at Osborne and joined the Queen's dinner circle. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived last Saturday, and the Empress Eugénie, with Mlle. Louise Rouher and the Duc de Bassano, dined with her Majesty. Divine service was performed at Osborne on Sunday by the Rev. Arthur Peile, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor. Her Majesty, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold were present. The Queen and the Royal family have had some sleighing; and the younger members have skated. Princess Louise of Lorne has left Osborne.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to Sandringham last Saturday from Normanton. The Prince came to London on Tuesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have visited the studio of Mr. Oswald Brierly, to see his picture of Lord Henry Seymour in the Rainbow sinking a galleon of the Spanish Armada at the engagement off Gravelines, 1588. The picture is one of the Armada series being painted by Mr. Brierly for the Hon. W. J. Clarke, of Melbourne.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, before leaving town for Osborne, had some skating at Prince's Grounds, and also went to St. James's Theatre.

Prince Leopold has been to see the Midgets.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief held a Levée at one o'clock on Wednesday at the Horse Guards.

The Queen of Sweden, attended by the Countess Electra and Countess Wedel Jarlsberg, and the Lord Chamberlain, Baron Heckenstone, left Flushing on Thursday week by the Zealand Steam-Ship Company's steamer Princess Elizabeth, and, on arriving at Queenborough the next morning, proceeded by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Herne-hill, where the saloon-carriage in which the Royal party travelled was attached to a London and South-Western train en route for Bournemouth. Crug Head House has been taken for her Majesty, who intends spending three or four months at Bournemouth.

The Right Hon. the Speaker commenced his Parliamentary dinners on Wednesday, when, according to the usual etiquette, the leading members of the Government dined with the right hon. gentleman.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, youngest son of the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild, with Mlle. Marie, daughter of the late M. Perugia, of Trieste, was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon at the Synagogue, Great Portland-street, before a crowded congregation. The entrance and corridors of the Synagogue, as well as the space before the Ark, were decorated with tasteful arrangements of evergreens, ferns, palms, azaleas, and camellias. The impressive Hebrew marriage ritual was most effectively conducted by the Rev. A. L. Green, the officiating priest, assisted by the Rev. S. Lyons, secretary and registrar of the Synagogue, and the Rev. M. M. Hast and Keizer. The musical service was exquisitely rendered by the well-trained choir, assisted by contingents from other synagogues. The prayers and chants were recited by the officiating priest and choir, and an address to the bride and bridegroom and to the congregation followed. The bride wore a long and flowing bridal veil, and was attended by four bridesmaids, Mlle. Beatrice de Rothschild, Miss Luna Sassoon, Miss Forbes, and Miss A. Forbes (of Newe). The holders of the bridal canopy were Baron Arthur de Rothschild, son of the late Baron Nathaniel, of Paris; M. Perugia, brother of the bride; M. E. de Rothschild, son of Baron Alphonse, of Paris; and M. Lambert, of Brussels. The bridegroom was supported by Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild and Sir N. M. de Rothschild, M.P. The supporters of the bride were Madame Perugia, her mother, and M. G. Landauer, of Trieste, her maternal uncle. Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, the bridegroom's brother, was "best man." Among the company were the Prince of Wales, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, and many of the most influential members of the Hebrew community.

The marriage of Count Francis Valentine Lützow, eldest son of his Excellency Count Lützow, Austrian Privy-Councillor and Chamberlain, with Mlle. Anna de Bornemann, daughter of the late Minister of Mecklenburg in Paris and Madame de Bornemann, and niece of Count and Countess Edmond Batthyany, was solemnised on Tuesday at The Oratory, Brompton. Notwithstanding the intense inclemency of the weather, a large number of the relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom were present on the occasion.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

Beginning of Courses:—Next Week: Professor Schäfer, first of eleven lectures on the Blood, Tuesday, Jan. 25; Mr. Francis Hueffer, first of four lectures on the Troubadours, on Thursday, Jan. 27; Professor Sidney Colvin, first of four lectures on the Amazons, on Saturday, Jan. 29. The discourse on Friday next, the 28th, will be by Dr. Arthur Schuster, on the Teachings of Modern Spectroscopy.

Mr. J. Russell Lowell, the United States Minister, has given £40 to the funds of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street. Concurrently with the new term the eighth series of Free Popular Lectures at this college has begun, and the lecturers appearing in the list are Professors H. Morley and J. W. Hales, Mr. Leslie Stephen, and others.

## HOME NEWS.

Mr. Gladstone has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Professor Huxley has accepted the position of Chief Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, held by the late Mr. Buckland.

We announced recently that Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin, would be raised to the Peerage. It is stated that he will be known as Lord Thornhaugh.

The vacant good-service pensions for Captains, of £150 a year, have been awarded to Captain A. C. T. Heneage and Captain Thomas E. Smith.

The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce has been fixed for Feb. 1, 2, and 3, at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

The Goldsmiths' Company and the Grocers' Company have each made a grant of £25 to the Cabdriver's Benevolent Association, in aid of the pension fund for aged cabmen.

Mr. R. A. Boyce, for twenty-six years Deputy-Governor of Reading Goal, has been appointed governor of her Majesty's prison at Usk, in Monmouthshire.

Yesterday week the fifty-seventh anniversary of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, together with the distribution of prizes, took place under the presidency of Alderman M. Arthur, M.P., the Lord Mayor.

"Who's Who," published by Messrs. A. and H. Baily and Co., Cornhill, has made its thirty-third annual appearance. The information it contains is brought down to the latest possible date, and the size of the work is extended.

Mr. C. W. Wass, for twenty years director of the Art-Gallery at the Crystal Palace, has been presented with a handsome silver salver and a purse of two hundred guineas, in recognition of his services in the cause of art.

Mr. William Henry Nicholls, of 4, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitor, has been appointed a commissioner for taking and receiving affidavits in and for the courts in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Canada.

It is stated that the trustees under the will of the late Mr. E. Harris, of Preston, purpose founding in that town an orphan home and a science and art school. They will expend on the first-named institution £100,000, and on the other £50,000.

Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, in distributing the prizes won by the students of the Kilderminster School of Art, commented favourably on the growth of art-culture in the kingdom, and said that the directors of South Kensington Museum were prepared to send loans of art-produce to provincial schools.

Mr. W. Done-Bushell, treasurer to the Cardiff Infirmary, has been authorized to place the name of Mr. James H. Insole, of Ely Court, on the subscription-list towards the erection of a new infirmary in the town for £1000, and the names of Mr. Insole's two sons for £250 each.

A new industrial school at Desford, near Leicester, which has been erected at a cost of £20,000, was on Monday opened by Mr. Mundella, M.P., who, in the course of a brief address on the subject of education, pointed out the impolicy of sending juvenile offenders to prison for trivial offences.

The council of the Woolwich and Plumstead High School have unanimously elected Mr. George Turner, M.A., second master of the Loughborough Grammar School, Leicestershire, to be head master, in succession to Mr. Loftus Monroe, appointed to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, M.P., has been elected president of the Essex Agricultural Society, in succession to Mr. W. Nunn; and Mr. Courtauld, M.P., has been chosen president of the Essex Chamber of Agriculture, in succession to Mr. George Allen Lowndes.

The Joseph Hume scholarship in political economy has been awarded by the council of University College to Miss Ada Heather-Bigg, LL.A., St. Andrews, and Moral Science scholar 1877 (Cambridge higher local examination). This is the first time that this scholarship in political economy has been carried off by a lady.

In consequence of the large quantity of floating ice in the Thames, the race for the sculling championship of the world and £1000 between Hanlan, of Toronto, and Laycock, of Sydney, which was to have been rowed on Monday, has been postponed until this (Saturday) afternoon, when, if practicable, the men will be in their boats at four o'clock.

A Corporation report recently issued states the cost of the Temple Bar Memorial to be £10,690 6s. 7d. Of this £5260 is payable to Messrs. Mowlem and Co. for the foundations, scaffolding, granite work, masonry, carving, and modelling; £2152 to Mr. Boehm, R.A., for the statues in marble of the Queen and the Prince of Wales; £1081 to Mr. Birch, A.R.A., for the "Griffin" in bronze; and £1603 for the basso-relievos.

The polling for Wigan on Tuesday ended in the return of Mr. Francis Sharp Powell, the Conservative candidate, in succession to Lord Lindsay, also a Conservative, who has been called to the peerage as Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Mr. John Lancaster was the Liberal candidate. Mr. Duncan McLaren, one of the members for the city of Edinburgh, has resigned his seat.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has authorised Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, C.M.G., to accept and wear the insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Osmanieh, which the Khedive has conferred upon him. Mr. Albert Richard Brown has also authority to accept and wear the insignia of the Fourth Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, which has been conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan.

Sir E. Watkin, M.P., in presiding on Tuesday at the half-yearly meeting of the Metropolitan Railway Company, said that, with respect to the completion of the Inner Circle, the directors had made what they considered a final proposal to the public bodies. That was under consideration, and, if rejected, they must consider the Inner Circle at an end for the present. If accepted, they would call the shareholders together.

The entries for the Kennel Club's exhibition of dogs, which opened at the Crystal Palace on Monday, comprise over 1200 dogs, including 27 bloodhounds, 84 mastiffs, 91 St. Bernards, 22 Newfoundland, 22 deerhounds, 42 pointers, 92 setters, 53 retrievers, 100 spaniels, 180 fox terriers, 52 dachshunds, 86 sheep dogs, 9 Pomeranians, 11 poodles, 46 bulldogs, 32 bull terriers, 32 black-and-tan terriers, and 17 Skyes.

Yesterday week the Earl of Aberdeen, supported by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., presided at the opening of a coffee tavern belonging to the Coffee Palace Company (Limited). The new tavern, which is situated in High-street, Notting-hill, has a spacious hall connected with it designed for a reading and smoking room, and there are forty bed-rooms for the use of working-men at a reasonable charge.

The French National Society, founded by some of the leading French residents in London for the purpose of bringing together their fellow-countrymen either temporarily or permanently engaged in the metropolis for social, commercial, and artistic purposes, was formally opened last Saturday evening by a dinner held at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was taken by M. Etienne Ralli, the president of the society,

who was supported by the Comte d'Annay, First Secretary to the French Embassy (representing M. Challemeil Lacour, who was unable to attend through illness), the Lord Mayor, and 300 other gentlemen.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing a series of reports from foreign countries on the working of the Clôture. The list embraces Austria, Germany, Belgium, France, United States, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland. The reports are almost all of the same character, showing in each of these States the existence and practical exercise over speakers in the Legislative Chambers by the Houses themselves and by their respective presidents of a control unknown in the English House of Commons.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place last Monday, when a paper on "Pliocene Man in America," by Dr. Southall, of Virginia, United States, was read; after which the results of all recent researches on the subject were described in a paper by Dr. Dawson, F.R.S., of McGill College, Montreal. Professor M'Kenney Hughes (Woodwardian Professor of Geology at Cambridge), Mr. J. E. Howard, F.R.S., Mr. Mello, F.G.S., and others took part in considering the subject. Twenty new members were elected.

Mr. Fawcett, M.P., addressing the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week in support of a memorial in favour of preserving Kingsland-green as an open space and recreation-ground, said that amongst the many useful works carried out by the Board their efforts in the direction of preserving open spaces would rank as high as any. The Board had under their consideration the difficulties connected with carrying out the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Acts, and approved of the report of their works committee, who had submitted suggestions to the Home Secretary which, if carried out, would practically result in the passing of a new Act giving increased powers to the Board under the authority of the Home Department to deal with unsanitary areas.

A paper on the subject of Mr. Leigh Smith's Arctic Discoveries was read last Monday evening, by Captain Markham, at the Royal Geographical Society. It stated that the Arctic Expedition, undertaken by Mr. Leigh Smith, during the summer of last year, has met with unparalleled success, and that the discovery of a navigable route to Franz-Josef Land, and of the coast trending westward and then northward, will probably open a new era in Polar discovery. The exploring steam-vessel, the *Eira*, 360 tons burden, was built for ice navigation, and was manned by twenty-five persons, among whom were Mr. Leigh Smith and Mr. Grant, who had made three previous Arctic voyages, while at Lerwick four Shetlanders joined the complement. They visited Spitzbergen, Amsterdam Island, and Magdalena Bay, and on July 31 commenced the attempt to advance northwards across the Barents Sea to the coast of Franz-Josef Land, which was reached on Aug. 14. "The problem," says Captain Markham, "was solved, and the route was proved to be easily navigable, which will surely lead future explorers to new and important discoveries in the Far North." After giving an interesting narrative of incidents connected with the expedition, the lecturer concluded:—"The voyage of the *Eira* must be pronounced to have been the most important summer cruise that has ever been made in the Arctic regions. Mr. Leigh Smith's discoveries in 1880 will form a fresh starting-point for future Polar discovery, and they thus open a new and, let us hope, a brilliant and fruitful chapter in the glorious history of Arctic exploration."

## THE WEATHER.

Reports received from all parts of the country show that frost has set in with exceptional severity. In London the cold of Sunday night and Monday morning is stated to have been the severest experienced since the year 1861, 20 deg. of frost having been registered. Navigation on the Thames is almost stopped. All the available metropolitan skating-ponds were thronged. Throughout the provinces skating has been general. In the north several rivers have been frozen over, which has not happened for twenty years. On the Yorkshire moors and in Wales the snow lies to a great depth, and it is feared that many sheep must have perished.

But on Tuesday the weather was phenomenal. The state of things on that day are well set forth in the *Times* of Wednesday:—"We have heard a good deal of late about obstruction; but no such block of human business, no such closing up of the ways of the English world, has befallen us within living memory as that which has visited the South of England, and, indeed, for all we know in our sudden isolation, the whole of the British isles, in the last four-and-twenty hours. Frost we know, snow we know, gales we know, high tides we know; but it has been reserved for the 18th of January, 1881, to show what a combination of all these forces together can do to reduce the greatest city in the world to a condition of helpless isolation and inactivity. A walk across London suddenly assumed the dimensions of an Alpine adventure. The snow was as capricious in depth as that of the Grand Plateau; the biting wind laden with icy particles was no mean imitation of the *tourmente*. As to locomotion, that has been almost impossible, except to stout pedestrians or to those who could reach the underground railways. The services of the latter were legitimately dwelt upon by Sir Edward Watkin in his speech at the meeting of the Metropolitan Railway yesterday. Heavy traffic in the roads was stopped altogether, the few cabmen who plied had to protect their eyes with veils and spectacles, and here and there an omnibus might be seen plodding through the muffled streets, like a Russian post crossing the steppes. Hansom cabs were driven 'tandem,' with improvised postboys sturdily braving the pitiless storm. Suburban railways were thrown out of gear, and tramcars were brought to a standstill. All this has been done, and the whole traffic of London has been stopped by a hard frost, a few hours of driving snow, and a gale of wind hardly matched in force and ferocity since the memorable squall which swept through London at the time when the ill-fated Eurydice went down in the Channel, nearly three years ago. The inhabitants of the southern shores of the Thames have also had to bear the stress of an unprecedentedly high tide. The south-east wind, piling up a flowing tide, poured the water into the low-lying districts, and brought upon them a disastrous flood laden with floating blocks of ice. More than a hundred barges are said to have been sunk, and the pier at Woolwich has been wholly washed away. Brighton, Portsmouth, and Exeter are blocked with snow, and the whole traffic of the southern and western lines is either thrown into confusion or suspended altogether. At Dover, only one packet arrived and none sailed, while those which attempted to make the passage were unable to approach the Admiralty Pier, and were forced to put to sea for safety. The Irish mail did not reach London till the afternoon. The majesty of the law itself had no immunity from mishap. The two Judges who left London yesterday morning to open the assize at Maidstone found themselves snowed up at Shoreham, just two and twenty miles from London, after seven hours' travelling."



## NEW BOOKS.

Melancholy reflections are suggested by such a book as *Across Patagonia*: by Lady Florence Dixie (Richard Bentley and Son); or, if not by the book, by the reasons acknowledged for its existence. Here is a lady, with all the coveted advantages of life, with wealth, rank, and troops of friends, if appearances go for anything, and with health and strength to enjoy her advantages; a lady with a name well known not only in the society where her sex is supreme but in the field of what are commonly called manly sports, and yet she is so bored to death by civilisation that she feels irresistibly moved to fly away from it for a while and reset the edge of her being with a touch of primitive barbarism. If this be the effect of civilisation, with its concomitants, upon those who have the best of it, what is to be said of those who have the worst? Of those whose spirits are dulled by its constant demands upon them, without any chance of being quickened by the recreations, whether in doors or out of doors, which it permits to the rich and the leisured? Yet they, too, feel the need of change, of travel, of "a more vigorous emotion than that afforded by the monotonous round" of their daily vocations; and no wonder if, for lack of the means of satisfying their need by contemplation of a refreshing barbarism abroad, they relapse into a fitful barbarism at home. If the strain of civilisation is felt so severely by the gentler sex in the upper spheres, the rougher sex in the lower spheres can hardly be expected to bear it without chafing and without an occasional exhibition of the worst propensities of the noble savage. But perhaps the lady whose book has led to these remarks is a notable exception; at any rate, her book is exceptionally interesting, from the nature of it and from the sex of the writer, and it is illustrated "from sketches by Julius Beerbohm, engraved by Whymper and Pearson," in a manner which enhances the interest. It is a long while since Captain Masters published his account of the Patagonians; but, to speak from memory, his work was calculated rather to diminish the prestige of those barbarians as giants equal in height to the fabled Polyphemus, and subsisting chiefly on raw flesh, human by preference. Lady Florence, who, by-the-way, does not add much to our knowledge of the Patagonians from the moral and social point of view—indeed, she had little opportunity of studying them, being more intent upon shooting their game—gives the following evidence as to their physical proportions:—"I was not struck so much by their height," she says, "as by their extraordinary development of chest and muscle. . . . I do not think the average height of the men exceeded six feet, and as my husband stands six feet two inches I had a favourable opportunity of forming an accurate estimate. . . . The women were mostly of the ordinary height, though I noticed one who must have been quite six feet, if not more." Of course a race which averages six feet in height may be fairly included among the Anakim. As regards their taste for uncooked food, human flesh by preference, they seem to have outgrown their cannibalism, if they were ever justly accused of it, but to retain their liking for the raw article in the matter of meat, a liking which must save a great deal of trouble. "We soon killed a guanaco," says Lady Florence, "and were busily engaged in the laborious occupation of cutting it up, when we heard a grunt, and looking up, saw an Indian behind us on horseback. He watched our clumsy efforts for some time in silence, occasionally breaking out into loud laughter, and then, dismounting, took out his own knife, and with a few adroit and easy cuts, did the whole trick in no time. He rewarded himself for his labours by cutting out the kidneys and the heart, and eating them raw and bloody, there and then. This disgusting repast over, he smacked his lips, mounted his horse, and rode away, grinning eloquently, and leaving us wondering and horrified." It will be seen that there is nothing mincing about Lady Florence's style of writing, any more than about that of her riding, hunting, and shooting; and in this bold and dashing, as well as frequently amusing, style she fills some two hundred and fifty pages of very easy reading with gossip referring chiefly to sporting matters, to guanacos, ostriches, pumas, wild horses, tame horses, dogs, and an egotistically philosophic dog, with a supercanine, and even superhuman, regard for number one.

A collection of short, easily read, and, for the most part, pleasantly written essays, concerning everything under the sun, is contained in the volume entitled *Free Lance*: by Charles J. Dunphie and Albert King (Tinsley Brothers); and one of these authors, Mr. Dunphie, not long since gave the public a taste of his quality in a similar volume, entitled "Sweet Sleep." That taste may have created a desire for more; and, if so, here is that more, and plenty of it, with a diversity of subjects ranging from "The Necessity and Inconvenience of being Born" to "Among the Horses," the latter leading up to a description of what is to be seen and heard at Barnet Cattle Fair. One of the two writers seems to have been a great traveller, having gone, to his infinite discomfort, as far as Boulogne, across the "silver streak;" and either his experience has been exceptional, or he has a tendency to throw a "glamour" over whatever is foreign to the depreciation of whatever is English. In Boulogne, according to him, people live a sort of life which would throw into the shade that of Saturn's golden age or of the early, unsophisticated Christians; that is to say, the natives of the place so live: the wicked English, who are by no means few or far between in that famous French seaport, ought to learn a lesson from them. It is in Boulogne that your chin is shaved by a pretty Frenchwoman in a pretty shop, so tidy and clean that you might eat your dinner off the boards of the floor, and as full of sweet smells as the perfumed air of Araby the Blest: and it is at Boulogne that all the French fishermen are lovely and cleanly and housewifely, and all the French fishermen sober and pious, with never an oath upon their lips. What a contrast to—Yarmouth, for instance! Perhaps the writer is a fortunate man; at any rate, he seems to have seen Boulogne at its very best. It does not fall to the lot of every man who visits the place to be shaved by fair hands in the cleanest of rooms amidst the most fragrant of odours, or to watch a fishing-boat put off from shore, to the sound of cheerful songs from the godly crew, before the eyes of affectionate and beautiful fishermen. Peradventure somebody will draw for us a similar picture, from memory or imagination, of Calais or Dieppe. They may do everything better in France; they may be more decorous, more religious, more cleanly, less foul-mouthed; but it must be remembered that eye and ear are quicker in the case of familiar scenes and language, and that slang and oaths in foreign tongues are frequently quite unintelligible, and nearly always relieved of their native offensiveness. There is no need, however, to dwell upon this point, or to dwell, indeed, upon any point at all, for the prominent feature of the book is its agreeable variety.

A thoroughly artistic work of topographical description and illustration has been published by Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday, in a thin folio volume, entitled *Cambridge*. It consists of historical and descriptive notes, written by Mr. J. W. Clark, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, with etchings and vignettes drawn by Messrs. A. Brunet-Debaines, H. Toussaint, and G. Greux, whose merits have been familiar to

readers of *The Portfolio* during several years past. Mr. Clark's account of the old University town on the border of the Fenland, and of the principal Colleges, is both interesting and instructive. It is curious to remark that the name of Cambridge was not derived from the river now called "the Cam." That river was called "the Grant," until the seventeenth century; and the Roman town, Camboritum, which has given its name, in an Anglicised form, to our English Cambridge, certainly did not get it from the river. Grantebrigg, or Cantebrigg, was the ordinary name of the town in the Middle Ages. This was afterwards converted into what seemed to be a partial restoration of the Roman name; and the change of appellation was soon extended to the river itself. The University existed here long before the Colleges, the earliest of which, Peterhouse, was founded in 1284. This is the subject of Mr. Clark's second chapter. In the next, he describes Clare Hall, founded in 1325, and Pembroke, which dates from 1348. But he relates, meantime, the progress of both the town and the University; describing the ancient condition of Market Hill, and the old monasteries and churches, one of which, that of the Holy Sepulchre, is of the round form, and the oldest in England. Great St. Mary's Church, which is shown in the view of Market Hill, also engages some of the author's attention. The history of Trinity College occupies two chapters, and the same amount of space is devoted to King's College. These parts of the work are likely to interest a great number of Cambridge men and their friends. Some very attractive views are those of King's College Chapel, from the river, and its interior; Neville's Court, Trinity; and the Great Court of Trinity; but the etchings which represent St. John's College, and the tower of St. John's Chapel, seen from the river near Trinity, are among the finest in the whole series. Mr. Clarke further supplies a moderate amount of information concerning Christ's College, Magdalen, Gonville and Caius, Queen's College, and Emmanuel. The Senate House and the University and College Libraries are likewise described and illustrated. Many of the vignette woodcuts, which are very good, show picturesque details of the different college buildings. In his concluding chapter, the author glances at the social life of the University, not as it now is, but as it was sixty years ago. He relates some rather amusing anecdotes of the manners and humours of Cambridge men, Dons, Fellows, and Undergraduates, in those bygone days. It is, however, in the artistic illustrations, more than in the descriptive commentary, that the value of this work is chiefly found.

The Government of India has published the second and concluding volume of a costly folio treating of the *Antiquities of Orissa*, by Rajendralala Mitra, LL.D., C.I.E. We noticed some time ago a former work, on Buddha Gaya, by the same learned author, and we have much pleasure in calling attention to this large and important work on Orissa. Both its volumes are extensively illustrated with maps, plans, lithographs, photographs, and photo-collotypes. By means of these, we can realise very clearly the Buddhist rock excavations of Udayagiri and Khandagiri, with their sculptures, which date nearly two centuries B.C.; also, the celebrated Hindoo temples of Bhuvanesvara, which are among the earliest examples of the Hindoo "Sikhara" or Spire. Here we find it constructed of great size, and in a solid and solemn form, richly decorated with figures and ornament. An account is given of the town and temple of Puri, the celebrated shrine of Jagannatha, which is usually written "Juggernath"—the word meaning "Lord of the World." The name of this place generally known is that of the image of Jagannatha, but its correct designation is Puri, or "The City." The word "Puri" is from the Sanscrit, and is to be found under a variety of forms in India at the present day, as in Cawnpore, Oodeypore, and other names of places. Puri is supposed to have been formerly called Dantapura, or the "City of the Tooth," on the assumption that it was the spot where the Sacred Dalada Relic, or Buddha's Tooth, was preserved for some centuries before being taken to Ceylon. Rajendralala does not endorse the terrible reputation which has been given to Jagannatha. The worship of the Lord of the World at Puri, as has been pointed out by others besides our learned authority in this book, was connected with the worship of Buddha and of Vishnu, in which the deity is represented with a benignant, not a ferocious aspect. The supposed bloodthirsty character of Jagannatha and his dreadful car has been founded on an exaggeration of the accidents which result from such an accumulation of people as that which assembles at the Ratha Yatra, or Car Festival. But accidents have occurred at the Lord Mayor's Show, or processions where the Queen and the Prince of Wales have been present; and these personages are no more to blame for them than is Jagannatha for what may have chanced at his processions. The questions dealt with, however, in these two volumes are not confined to Jagannatha. The early condition of art, as well as of faith and morals, is considered. The costume, arms, and musical instruments of the early dwellers in Orissa are illustrated and described. The author has the advantage of being a Sanscrit scholar, and is thus able to draw upon the ancient literature of his country for information. There is one knotty point of controversy in which the author fights hard for the reputation of his countrymen in ancient times. This is, whether they were in the habit of using stone as a building material. There is no doubt that the architecture of India at an early date was principally wooden. Rajendralala Mitra thinks stone was also used. He refers to a work known as the Nirkuta of Yaska, the oldest known gloss on the Vedas, in which twenty-two words are given as the synonyms for houses, and some of them, he affirms, could only apply to those built of stone. One curious point is that the Vedas mention "iron-built cities." The Hindoos have an Iron Age, but they do not know of it under that name. They call it the Kali Yuga, or the Black Age; hence the Iron Cities cannot be connected with that legendary period.

The merits of Miss Arabella Buckley, as a writer of pleasing and instructive books of descriptive science, for the young reader's profit and delight, have been acknowledged on former occasions. It will be gratifying to many intelligent persons of different ages, that the authoress of "The Fairyland of Science" and of the "Short History of Natural Science," has produced a new volume. This, like her two preceding works, is published by Mr. Edward Stanford at Charing-cross. Its title is *Life and Her Children*, which signifies, more precisely, "Glimpses of Animal Life, from the Amoeba to the Insects." Let none of our own children, or other unscientific readers, be alarmed or distressed by the word "amoeba," or by such as "foraminifera," "globigerina," and other dreadfully learned names of some of the simplest living creatures. When they see the engraved figures, and understand the easy descriptions, in Miss Buckley's book, they will feel quite familiar with those funny little lumps of slime, or these snug inhabitants of pretty little chambered shells, often pierced with many holes, from which the animal puts forth its feeding threads. It is rather want of acquaintance with the objects, than any difficulty about the scientific names, that seems to repel the unaccustomed student from this kind of knowledge. But Miss Buckley proceeds to

treat of things more commonly known, at least more often heard of in common talk, and often seen on the seashore; sponges and jelly-fish, sea-anemones, sea-urchins and starfish, oysters, mussels, and cockles, and many other children of "Life," which every human child, in a summer seaside holiday, is likely to have noticed. Her classification of the "lasso-throwers," the "mantle-covered," the "mailed warriors of the sea," and the "snare weavers," the insect "biters," "suckers," "sippers," and "gnawers," has a sort of dramatic interest. She does not, however, lose sight of the true scientific distinctions of structure when she makes particular mention of the "elastic-ringed" animals, on sea and on land; those with "ringed bodies and jointed feet;" those which "change their coats, but not their bodies," and those which "remodel their bodies within their coats." Her last chapter is devoted to the "intelligent insects with helpless children," as illustrated by the ants. The drawings of marine animals are by Dr. J. J. Wild, of the Challenger expedition, and those of insects by Mr. Edwin Wilson.

The point of excitement approaches in the tenth, the January (1881), number of *Sunrise*, by William Black (Sampson Low and Co.); for lots are cast to determine "who is to settle the business of the Starving Cardinal," and the lot falls upon—George Brand. Meanwhile, the practical Mr. Brand, who seems to be so mightily out of place in the company of crack-brained, romantic conspirators, has effected his purpose of bringing Natalie and Natalushka, mother and daughter, together, and lodged the former, at a cheaper rate than the experience of many a reader will lead them to anticipate, in Hans-place. He, moreover, goes a-shopping in person to promote the mother's comfort, and the articles he purchases are set forth in detail, but the prices are not appended. The grateful Kirski appears upon the scene, and goes through his usual course of kow-towing, wearing out the knees of his trousers, and kissing the hand of Natalushka, an operation which his betters, whether Mr. Brand or another, would probably have been glad to perform in his stead. There is a characteristic letter from Calabressa; and there is a meeting of conspirators, if they may be so termed, in Lisle-street, and there some strong language is used about libertines and about the righteous measure meted out to scoundrels by Judge Lynch. Squalls are apparently at hand; and something tremendous may be looked for in the next number of the series, or soon afterwards. The "starving cardinal" is as good as doomed.

## "WAITING FOR THE FERRY."

Not a little of the interest of this picture, by Mr. G. Clausen, is due to its excellent technical qualities. It was said, in our notice of the Exhibition of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters that "the artist has derived from the recent Dutch school the secret of the great artistic value of just tonal relations." The drawing consists primarily of two or three great breadths of twilight sky, polder embankment rising darkly against it, and foreground receiving some reflected light; and if these masses were not of the right tone and value, one relative to another, the whole would be spotty and discordant, whereas the drawing is, as we have said, most telling. But the sentiment also of the picture is quite in keeping with the effect. In the serene summer evening, while the sun's ruddy glow still lingers in the almost cloudless sky; the Dutch haymakers, male and female, with scythe and rake, and the sturdy milkmaid with her yoke and brightly polished brass vessels, are vending towards, or already waiting at the inevitable ferry ("inevitable" in a land reclaimed from the sea, and where, in some places, canals are almost as frequent as in Venice). It is a type of the transit at the close of life's short day, from which, however, there will be no return on the morrow. The great dyke bank on the opposite side suggests the vast works which the Dutch and Flemings have constructed to keep out the sea on the one side and the Rhine on the other. The colossal embankment which the Flemings have constructed against the assaults of the sea between Ghent and Bruges is compared by Dante to that which (in the "Inferno," xv. 4-6) separates the River of Tears from the sandy Desert:—

Quale i fiamminghi tra Guzzante e Bruggia,  
Tenendo 'l fiotto che inver lor s'avventa,  
Fanno lo schermo, perché 'l mar si fuggia.

## THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

The Royal Commission appointed by the late Government to inquire into the question of agricultural distress have made a special report on the Irish branch of the question.

This report is signed by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon (the President of the Commission) and twelve of its members. In the report they state that they have examined a large number of witnesses with reference to the condition of agriculture in Ireland, and they point out that there is a conspicuous difference between tenancies in Ireland and tenancies in England. The Commission state that, with regard to small holders in the Western districts of Ireland, they are satisfied that with the slightest failure of crops these people would be unable to exist on their farms even if they paid no rent. Employment at a distance, always precarious, largely failed them during the late calamitous harvest. After referring to the provisions of the Act of 1870, they give a description of the general condition of Ireland, and of the agricultural distress which prevailed in the three years of 1877, 1878, and 1879. They attribute that distress to the inclemency of the seasons, and the consequent loss of the potato crop, to foreign competition, to the undue inflation of credit, to the excessive competition for land, followed by an unreasonable increase in the payment for tenant right, to the arbitrary increase of rent, to over-crowded population, and to the inordinate subdivision of farms.

The remedies which they suggest are emigration, migration, the establishment of Public Works, and the reclamation of waste land. They express the opinion that emigration, under a properly organised scheme, and the voluntary act of the people, would materially tend to relieve the congestion of population, and would conduce to the moral, social, and material welfare of those who emigrated as well as of those who remained behind. On the subject of tenure, they say that the desire to protect the tenants by legislative interference from the arbitrary increase of rent does not seem unfounded; and probably legislation, if properly framed, would not be objected to by the majority of the landlords in Ireland. They state that the "Three F's" were advocated by many witnesses, but none of them were able to support the demands contained in that proposition without consequences involving injustice to the landlords.

A separate report is signed by Lord Carlingford, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. Cowen, Mr. Rice, and Mr. Clay. This report is strongly in favour of the three F's. Mr. Bonamy Price agrees with the majority, but objects to the clause as to the proposed arbitration of rents.

The Pont des Invalides at Paris, the rebuilding of which has occupied nearly two years, has been reopened to the public. This is the fourth bridge that has been built on this spot during the past fifty years.





"WAITING FOR THE FERRY." BY G. CLAUSEN.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.  
AT THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.







## FANCY-DRESS BALL AT A LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The Surrey County Lunatic Asylum at Brookwood, near Woking, under the judicious management of Dr. Brushfield, Medical Superintendent, has gained a high reputation in the practice of "psychological medical treatment." A pleasant feature of life at the Brookwood Asylum, and one that has indeed been described as of yearly observance in several other institutions of this kind, is the Fancy-Dress Ball which Dr. Brushfield and his assistants get up, as well as theatrical and musical entertainments, to afford the patients an evening of social pleasure. We present in this sheet a page of illustrative sketches, drawn by our own Artist, of some of the various and ingenious costumes worn at this fancy ball on Tuesday of last week. The patients, four hundred in number, had it all to themselves from half-past seven to half-past nine o'clock, after which two hundred visitors were admitted. The music was supplied, till nine o'clock, by the Asylum Band; subsequently, by that of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, which attended by permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Gregorie. Every person admitted had to wear some fancy dress. Dr. Brushfield himself appeared as Master Walter, in the play of "The Hunchback;" his assistants, Dr. Barton and Dr. Moody, figured respectively as the Duke of Marlborough and a Japanese warrior. The spacious Recreation Hall was beautifully decorated with exotic plants, flags, wreaths, statuettes, mirrors, and Chinese lanterns. Refreshments were provided for the patients at twelve o'clock; but the visitors, amongst whom were many officers, and ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, kept up the ball several hours after midnight. Most of the persons, whose fancy dresses are shown in our Artist's sketches, are patients of the Asylum, but two or three are attendants or visitors. The reader will observe such amusing devices as "The Queen of Hearts," an old lady covered with playing-cards; and the two news-vendors, plastered with announcements of the topics of their "special editions;" while "Captain Cuff," in Hanoverian officer's costume of the last century, with exaggerated wristbands and ruffles, the Duke of York, Flora MacDonald, Queen Elizabeth, Mother Goose, an Indian Chief called "Fine Feathers," a Clown, a Nigger Minstrel, and a personification of the Temple Bar Griffin will at once be recognised. The Medical Superintendent, in his costume of "The Hunchback," is introduced at the bottom of the page, as "The Ruling Spirit" of this lively and diverting company.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. F. H. Cowen's song "Casabianca"—which has been sung with such success by Madame Patey—has recently been published by Messrs. Patey and Willis, who have also lately brought out other effective vocal pieces, among which are "Daisies," a pretty duet, by J. Blumenthal; "Grace Darling," an effective scena, and "The March of Time," a descriptive song, both by J. L. Roedel; "The Voice of My Love," by C. Pinsuti; "Madelaine," by J. de Sivrai; "After the Rain," by Henriette; and "Clover Blossoms," by J. B. Boucher—all pleasing songs, that lie within a moderate compass of voice.

"Music of the Heart" and "Twas on a Market Day" (Ashdown and Parry) are the titles of two effective songs by Ciro Pinsuti—the first in a lively vein, the other in a more sentimental style.

Mr. Joseph Williams's recent publications include a pleasing song, "Two Children by a River," by Lady Jenkinson; a characteristic "Song of the Muletier" (in bolero style), by J. Leybach; "Land of Enchantment," a song with well-marked rhythm, and "Sweet Babe," a piquant song, by the same; and "I Ask for No Other Riches," an expressive song by B. Goddard. Among the instrumental music from the same source are "The Progressive Music School," a series of selected pieces for the pianoforte, edited by J. Leybach; and "Favourite subjects" for violin and pianoforte, arranged by C. Tourville.

"Nursery Rhymes" (Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co.) This is a collection of verses, set to music, of a simple character, addressed to a juvenile public, and well calculated for its purpose. The interest of the book is materially enhanced by some excellent illustrations by F. Barnard. The same publishers have brought out some vocal music that will be welcome to drawing-room singers. These productions include: "Come not, when I am dead" (poetry by Tennyson) and "When I am dead, my dearest" (words by Christina Rossetti)—two songs set by Caroline Keimigle, an accomplished musician formerly well known, when Miss Onger, as an excellent pianist.

"Le Roman de Pierrot et de Pierrette," par J. Burgmeier-Ricordi—(Milan, Rome, Naples, Florence, and London). This is a collection of characteristic pieces for two performers on the pianoforte, the primo part being assigned to the pupil the secondo to the teacher. They are in a lively dance style, each with a suggestive title, such as "Sérénade de Pierrot à Pierrette," "Duo Amoureux," "Bal de Noces," and "Cortège Nuptial." The music is interspersed with coloured illustrations and fanciful designs that are piquant and artistic; and, both musically and pictorially, the book will be found an interesting and seasonable gift for young people.

Messrs. Neumeier and Co. have added to their many publications of the works of Heinrich Hofmann, a cheap edition of his expressive four-part songs, "Salve Regina" and "Adeste Fideles," each with Latin and English words. The same publishers have brought out Mr. A. S. Mackenzie's characteristic "Scotch Rhapsody," entitled "Burns"—his second composition of the kind—in full score, orchestral parts, as a pianoforte duet, and for pianoforte solo. "Separation" (andante), by Gustav Lange, and "Two Nocturnes," by V. M. Otto Denk, are extremely graceful pianoforte pieces, very melodious in style, and well written for the display of the instrument.

Mr. Brassey, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, has furnished a public reference library in his house at Claremont, Hastings, at a cost of between £2000 and £3000. The library, which was formally opened on Saturday, in presence of a large number of people, is intended to suit the requirements of various classes of readers.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. have issued the first part of "Pathways of Palestine, a Descriptive Tour through the Holy Land." By the Rev. H. B. Tristram, Canon of Durham. The work is to be illustrated with forty-four permanent photographs; the first part containing photographs of the Samaritan Roll, Hebron, and Bethlehem.

Mr. Charles Dickens has published a diary of the past year, recording all important and interesting events and occurrences in their due order, reference being facilitated by a most complete index. A daily account of the weather is given, the movements of the Stock Exchange are registered, and it would be hard to name anything of note that is omitted. The work is supplemented by a calendar and useful information for 1881.

## TRAVELS IN NEW GUINEA.

One of the few remaining "unexplored countries" of the world is "New Guinea," to which an Italian naturalist, Signor L. M. D'Albertis, has devoted several years of courageous and industrious personal research. "What I did and what I saw," as he puts it in his titlepage, fill two fair volumes, published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., which are further adorned with several coloured plates of very beautiful birds, and with a multitude of wood engravings. There is also a map; but the geographical importance of his discoveries is less than might have been expected. The first part of his work relates to his sojourn, from April, 1872, to December of that year, at two or three places in the north-west peninsula of New Guinea, which is under Dutch sovereignty, and where there are Dutch missionary stations. He left his companion, Dr. Beccari, at a place called Andai, on the coast of Geelvink Bay, and went up with the native folk to Ilatam, in the Arfak mountains, where he dwelt among those simple and hospitable people, till driven away by the threatened attack of a hostile tribe. His enthusiasm for the pursuit and collection of rare ornithological specimens appears to be justified by the splendid illustrations given in this book, as well as by his scientific notices of those birds and insects which he found. The narrative of his labours and perils, and of his sufferings from repeated illness of a painful kind, by which his life was more than once endangered, will excite the sympathy of his readers. He deserves, moreover, some praise for the humane and equitable sentiments which he frequently expresses regarding the native race of people. When some of these were occasionally troublesome, he managed to frighten them without hurting them, by exhibiting the range and force of his guns, or by exploding pieces of dynamite, and persuading them of his supernatural powers. We fear it will not always be possible for his successors in the exploration of that region to prove their superiority by such harmless tricks. Unwillingly yielding to the maladies arising from the climate, and from exposure to fatigue and to wet, he left the island on board the Italian surveying frigate Vittor Pisani, which conveyed him to Sydney, New South Wales. Having there recovered his health, Signor D'Albertis returned to Europe.

The author then went home to Italy, but in 1875 was again a traveller on the shores of New Guinea; this time, however, visiting its opposite extremity, the long, mountainous peninsula that stretches to the south-east, opposite Cape York, the northernmost point of Australia. This part of New Guinea, or some portion of its coast, has recently been annexed to the British dominions; and Captain Moresby, R.N., who commanded H.M.S. Basilisk there in 1872, has published an interesting account of his expedition. From March to November, 1875, Signor D'Albertis lived on Yule Island, and visited Epa, near Redscar Bay and Port Moresby, of which we have heard from several English travellers and geographical reporters. His personal experiences in that locality are not without interest, if they fail to add much to our previous acquaintance with the country and people. It should be well known by this time that the natives of south-east New Guinea, at any rate the majority of them, belong to an entirely different race of mankind from the so-called Papuans, who are of a negroid type resembling the Australian blacks. These, on the contrary, have skins of a brown-yellow colour, with smooth hair instead of crisp or woolly, and features not of the negro visage. They seem to belong to the Polynesian race, and are more advanced in some arts of civilisation, though cannibalism is not unknown amongst them. The second volume is occupied with the narratives of three successive attempts, in 1875, 1876, and 1877, to penetrate the interior of New Guinea by the inland navigation of the Fly River. That large stream, which descends from the central range of mountains to the middle of the south coast, flowing a distance of seven or eight hundred miles in a south-easterly direction, seems to afford the most promising facilities of admission to the unknown interior. Its outlet is not far from Moutta, which is at the most southerly point of the New Guinea shores, and the nearest point to our Australian settlements on the other side of Torres Strait.

For its geographical and commercial interest, this part of Signor D'Albertis' work is of far more value than the preceding; but the results are still incomplete. The leader of the 1875 expedition up the Fly River was the Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, the missionary, and the author of these volumes only accompanied him, with others, in the small steamer Ellangowan as far up as it could go. An account of this expedition is given by another of the party, Mr. Octavius Stone, in his recent volume, "A Few Months in New Guinea." But in the two following years, Signor D'Albertis, having been furnished by the New South Wales Government with a steam-launch, the Neva, under his own command, was enabled to ascend twice as far up as the Fly River, coming within sight of the central range, to which he gave the name of King Victor Emmanuel. The want of water in the upper part of the stream, from the dryness of the season, at length stopped his progress inland, but not before he had got a large amount of useful information. There was more than one conflict with the natives, some of whom were shot. The party, including an English engineer and several Chinese or Polynesian seamen, had much to endure from the lack of fresh meat, as there was little game, fish, or fruit to be obtained. It would be costly, but apparently not impossible, to equip a sufficient exploring expedition for a thorough survey of the interior. We are inclined, from various reports, to doubt whether New Guinea will ever prove a suitable field of European colonisation. The existence of gold-fields there is by no means certain, or even supported by any trustworthy evidence. There is much fertile soil, as well as a favourable climate, for the growth of a variety of tropical produce; but, until the natives can be induced by friendly commerce to undertake its cultivation with perfect freedom of industry, we had better let it alone. The occupation, however, of several points along the seacoast, for the protection of maritime trade, was a measure of undoubted expediency, and is much to be approved.

The arrivals of live stock from the United States and Canada last week landed at Liverpool show a large decrease in cattle, and were the smallest landed for many months past, and, as regards sheep, there were none landed. The quantity of fresh meat was also smaller than that of the previous week. There was a total of 7981 quarters of beef, 1773 carcasses of mutton, and 695 carcasses of pigs; against a total of 2008 cattle, 122 sheep, 1176 quarters of beef, 1418 carcasses of mutton, and 1125 pigs on the preceding week.

The Southport and West Lancashire Banking Company (Limited), at Southport, having branches at St. Helen's, Ormskirk, and Skelmersdale, stopped payment on Monday. It began business four years ago, with a capital of half a million sterling in £10 shares, of which £150,000 has been paid up, as well as a reserve fund of £22,000. The bank has, it is stated, since lost a quarter of a million, and last year's losses are estimated at £60,000. Their last dividend was at the rate of 5½ per cent. The depositors will be covered by the remaining calls.

## The Extra Supplement.

### CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The Episcopal See of Chester was founded in 1541; the first Bishop was John Bird, who had been Provincial of the Order of Carmelites in England. Before that time Chester was in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry. It is true that in 1075 Peter, the first Norman Bishop of Lichfield, removed from that town to Chester, which was then an important commercial seaport. He obeyed a decree that year of the Council of London for the removal of Bishops from smaller to larger cities. But his successor, Robert of Limesey, went back, not indeed to Lichfield, but to Coventry. Those Norman Bishops, while seated at Chester, used the monastic church of St. John the Baptist for their cathedral. The first of them began rebuilding this on a grand scale, but the second discontinued that work on going to Coventry. When King Henry VIII. established the Bishopric of Chester, the Abbey Church of St. Werburgh became its Cathedral. She was a descendant, in the seventh century, of a King and Queen of the East Anglians, both saints, who had four saintly daughters, two of them being Etheldreda, Abbess of Ely, and Ethelburga, well known in the City of London. St. Werburgh was the grandchild of Sexburga, their sister, who in her widowhood became Abbess of Sheppey; but St. Werburgh's father was Wulfere, King of Mercia. She is patroness of the city of Chester. The old Saxon monastic foundation here was replaced by the Norman Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, with one of Benedictine monks. The Norman Abbey Church fell into ruin, and was rebuilt in the thirteenth century. The eastern part of the existing Cathedral, a portion of the choir, the Lady Chapel, the Chapter-house, and the Refectory, are of that Early English architectural period. The nave is mainly decorated Gothic, of the fourteenth century; the upper parts, and nearly all the exterior, are of the Perpendicular style. A great deal of restoration has been done of late years in this Cathedral, which is, on the whole, a fine building, with many interesting features, though not of the first rank among our ecclesiastical edifices. The View we have engraved, drawn by Mr. S. Read, will be acceptable to many of our readers. Among the Bishops of Chester have been several men of literary note; Bishop Brian Walton, compiler of the Polyglot Bible in 1657; Bishop Wilkins, an eminent friend of science, and one of the founders of the Royal Society; Bishop Pearson, author of the Exposition of the Creed; Bishop Porteus, a leader in the crusade for the abolition of the slave trade; Bishop C. J. Blomfield, who afterwards became Bishop of London; and Bishop John Bird Sumner, who in 1848 was promoted to be Archbishop of Canterbury.

### NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

- BATSFORD.**  
Sketches Abroad. By Bernard Smith.  
"BAZAR" OFFICE.  
Organs and Organ Building: A Treatise on the History and Construction of the Organ, with Specifications. By C. A. Edwards. Illustrated.  
**BENTLEY AND SON.**  
Past Hours. By Adelaide Sartoris (Adelaide Kemble). 2 vols.  
Hearts of Men and other Tales. By Florence Montgomery.  
The Mysteries of Heron Dyke. A Novel. By the Author of "In the Dead of Night." 3 vols.  
Across Patagonia. By Lady Florence Dixie. With illustrations from sketches by Julius Beerholm.  
**JOHN E.**  
Little Women: or, Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy. By Louisa M. Alcott.  
Conscious Matter; or, The Physical and the Psychological Universals in Causal Connection. By W. Stewart Duncan.  
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The Chip Boy; or, Grandpa's Story about a Planchette. And other Stories. Adventures of Working Men. From the Note-book of a Working Surgeon.  
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The Shores and Cities of the Red Sea. Ramblings in 1874 and 1880. With Maps of the District, and numerous Original Etchings on Stone by H. Schmidt-Peab. By Samuel James Capper.  
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Chatterbox. Edited by J. E. Clarke, 1880. The Prize for Girls and Boys. 1880.  
**GARDNER, DARTON, and CO.**  
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**JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE and COTTAGE GARDENER OFFICE.**  
The Gardener's Year-Book and Almanack, 1881. By Robert Hogg.  
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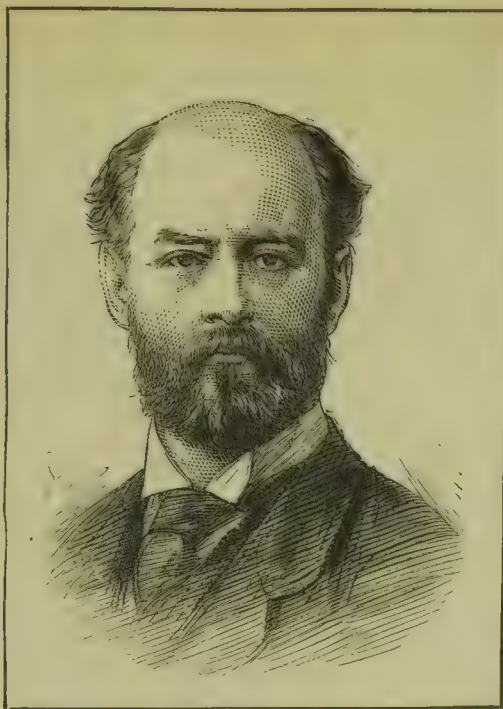
## HULL, BARNSELEY, AND WEST RIDING RAILWAY AND DOCK.

The ceremony of cutting the first turf in the work of constructing this railway and dock was performed on Saturday by Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Smith, the chairman of the company. Although snow covered the ground to a depth of several inches, many thousands of persons assembled to witness the ceremony. Spacious platforms had been erected, one of which was for the accommodation of the trade and friendly societies and other public bodies who took part in the procession. On the opposite side of the inclosure there was a platform for shareholders of the new company, another for the Mayor, Corporation, and various officials and ladies, while a third was occupied by a choir of 2000 voices. The day was observed as a general holiday, and the streets of the town, especially along the route of the procession, were gay with flags, while in several places there were triumphal arches and Venetian masts. These decorations were furnished by Messrs Defries and Sons, of London. The North-Eastern, the Great Northern, and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies ran special trains, conveying thousands of excursionists from the large towns in the West Riding and the South Yorkshire colliery districts. The societies and others taking part in the procession, including the Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of Druids, assembled at noon, principally at the end of the Beverley-road, and marched thence through the leading thoroughfares, the Corporation and the directors of the new line joining the procession as it passed the temporary offices of the company. The miners of South Yorkshire sent deputations from a hundred and twenty Lodges, each with its banners and regalia, which represented a large population. The spot fixed on for the turning of the first turf, which is at the north-west corner of the new dock, was reached about one o'clock in the afternoon, and here Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Smith, chairman of the company, was presented with a silver spade and a polished oak barrow. At the conclusion of the ceremony the choir of 2000 voices, accompanied by about a dozen bands, sang an ode, written by the Rev. H. W. Kemp, the Master of the Maison Dieu, or Charter-house, at Hull, to commemorate the event.

The dock works thus commenced are both extensive and convenient, the dock having a water space of 46½ acres, with fine jetties projecting from the quays, these jetties being provided with railway lines for the taking of cargo direct to or from the ships. At the west end of the dock there will be provided the most approved appliances for the loading of coal, both by the low level and the high level system. At the north-east corner of the dock there are two spacious graving docks, one 450 feet and the other 500 feet long. The appliances for the shipment of coal, coupled with the fact that the railway is driven into the very heart of the South Yorkshire coal district, are expected to make Hull what it has never been before—a coal port—seeing that the unworked coal bed of South Yorkshire comes within about twenty-nine miles of the port. This fact was among the most prominent in the addresses during the day.

In the evening a grand banquet was held in the Artillery Barracks, presided over by Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Smith; and there were splendid illuminations provided by Messrs. Brock, of the London Crystal Palace.

We present, besides our sketches of the ceremony, and of the procession and the banquet, a portrait of Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard Smith, who is a gentleman of much local



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GERARD SMITH.

influence, a county Magistrate, and Chairman of the Hull, Barnsley, and West Riding Railway and Dock Company. The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Turner and Drinkwater, of Hull.

### THE TOWN OF HULL.

Some Views of the Town of Hull, from photographs by Messrs. W. J. Wellsted and Son, of Paragon-street there, appear in this Supplement, besides a few sketches, by our own Artist, of the classes of people and street vehicles which strike the visitor's attention.

"Kingston-upon-Hull" is the name that was bestowed upon this important seaport town of the German Ocean coast, when Edward I. came there, in 1299, on his return from one of the wars in Scotland, and found a mere hamlet, called Wyke, in the time of the Saxons and the Danes, but which had been known as "Hull" since the time of Richard I. King Edward observed the commercial advantages of its position, on the north or Yorkshire bank of the broad Humber estuary, into which a small stream called "the Hull" flowed at this place. He at once purchased the site from the Abbot of Meaux, and laid out a "Bastide," or regularly planned town, constructed with a public square and parallel streets crossing one another, in the rectangular style of a Roman military station; a type which the same King had adopted in his other foundations, as at

Winchelsea, and at Leyburn or Liborne, on the Dordogne estuary in Guienne. He offered great privileges, franchises, and immunities, to all who would inhabit this new Royal town.

The maritime trade, however, of that coast was then chiefly enjoyed by the ports of Hedon and Ravensha, near Spurn Head, which old sea-ports are now almost forgotten, having been destroyed long ago by physical changes in the shore. "Hull," to give it the short name which it has retained in spite of "Kingston," had grown rich and populous under Edward III., to whose navy it could send forth sixteen ships with 460 men, being two-thirds of the contingent supplied by London. It was never, like Winchelsea and other southern ports, attacked by a French or any foreign foe; but in our own Civil Wars its repeated sieges, by the Royalists against a garrison under Fairfax, played a considerable part; and the disputed military custody of this fortified place was the immediate occasion for that national struggle. The seizure of the town, in 1688, by the Protestant and national party, for William of Orange, again brings Hull into note as a place of some English historical associations.

The mercantile traffic of this place, however, first with the Netherlands, afterwards with Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the Baltic and Russia, has been the principal cause of its importance. It formerly had a large share, too, of the Greenland whale-fishery, but this has much decreased at Hull, though by deep-sea fishing in the German Ocean the port employs more than four hundred seagoing boats, with nearly three thousand hands. The exports of the manufacturing North of England, Lancashire cotton yarns and cloth, woollens of the West Riding, iron rails, machines, and agricultural implements, find their way by Hull to Northern Europe. Its own industrial business includes much ship-building and sail-making, some ironworks, flax and cotton spinning, oil-crushing, and other manufactures favoured by its trading position. It has many lines of steam-ships to the Baltic, Holland, and Norway, and a good deal of coasting trade, so that its commercial rank is next to London and Liverpool. The population, now above 125,000, is likely enough to be doubled in the next century.

This flourishing town, with the lines of wharves and warehouses, stretches nearly two miles along the flat north shore of the muddy Humber, which is the outlet of the Trent, the Ouse of York, and most of the lesser East Midland rivers. There is the Old Hull Dock, or Queen's, constructed in 1778, which has been a most profitable concern; the Humber Dock, opened in 1809; the small Junction Dock, between those two, completed in 1829; the Railway Dock, west of the town; the large Victoria Dock, to the north-east, 1850, for steam-ships of a good size; and the Albert Dock, of 1869, with a lock 80 feet wide. The Quay is a crowded and busy place; and so is the Pier, for passenger and ferry traffic, with a fine open view of the Lincolnshire shore, three miles across the Humber.

The town itself is not very pretty, but has several good buildings, two or three of which are shown in our Illustrations. The Dock Office, situated between the Queen's and the Junction Dock, is a handsome Italian edifice, with domed towers; and close to this rises a column to the memory of Wilberforce, the estimable Christian political philanthropist, who was M.P. for Hull. But the finest building is the Town-hall, in Lowgate, designed, like that of Leeds, by Mr. Cuthbert Broderick. It is of Italian architecture, with a stately clock-tower, and with gilt balcony railings, which contrast fairly with the rich-coloured stone. A statue of King Edward I. adorns the principal staircase.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GERARD SMITH CUTTING THE FIRST TURF OF THE HULL, BARNSELEY, AND WEST RIDING RAILWAY AND DOCK.



In the Market-place, shown by one of our Views, stands the Dutch-gilt statue of King William III. on horseback, by Scheemaker, which is an artistic curiosity. Here also is the noble old Gothic Church of the Holy Trinity, the largest parish church in England, of mixed Decorated and Perpendicular architectural styles, which has nave, transepts, aisles, and chancel, with central tower. It may some day be promoted to the dignity of a Cathedral, now that the multiplication of Bishoprics has come into vogue as the ecclesiastical policy of our time. The restorations, of course by Sir Gilbert Scott, have lately cost £30,000. St. Mary's Church, in Lowgate, is also a fine specimen of Perpendicular Gothic building, and its tower is seen in the distance in one of our Views.

The antiquities of Hull, which have both historical and biographical interest, comprise the Trinity House, where portraits of local worthies and other old pictures are preserved; the monuments of the De la Pole family, old Hull merchants, who rose to nobility under the Tudors; the ancient Grammar-School, founded in Richard III.'s reign, in which Andrew Marvell, William Wilberforce, and one or two learned Bishops and Deans were educated; the Charterhouse, and the old hospitals, almshouses, and taverns. The Citadel, a small fort on the point between the Hull and the Humber, still retains two blockhouses constructed by King Henry VIII. A collection of local antiquities may be seen in the Hull Museum.

This town has its Botanical Gardens, and its Park, given by Mr. Pearson in 1860, which is adorned with a statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

### THE REVOLT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Our Liberal Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone, little more than a twelvemonth ago, in his Mid Lothian speeches of November, 1879, complained that our Government "has annexed in Africa the Transvaal territory, inhabited by a free, European, Christian, Republican community," in spite, as he truly remarked, of the fact that above 6500 persons of that community, out of 8000 qualified to vote upon the subject, "protested against it." Mr. Gladstone, now the head of our Government, denounced, as an act of insanity, this wanton "invasion of a free people in the Transvaal, Protestant in religion, Hollanders in origin, vigorous, obstinate and tenacious in character, even as we are ourselves." He protested against coercion, "to compel them to accept a citizenship which they decline and refuse." Four times did Mr. Gladstone repeat his utterance of this sentiment, the last time being so lately as March 18, at the crisis of the General Election. Lord Hartington, the second in leadership of the Liberal party now in power, about the same time, in

his North Lancashire speeches, bore similar testimony to the injustice of the Annexation of the Transvaal. It cannot, therefore, be doubtful that, notwithstanding the prepossessions of the Colonial Office, in which Lords Kimberley and Brabourne have but yielded to the same delusive influences that misled Lord Carnarvon, the present Ministry are disposed to redress the scandalous wrong that has been done, and not to spend another sum of five millions, and shed the blood of thousands of brave men, in a new South African War—this time a war of conquest for the subjugation of freemen belonging to the race of our nearest European kinsfolk, of the Dutch nation, our allies in those great historic struggles against Spain and France, by which the civil and religious liberties of England were preserved. It is impossible, moreover, that statesmen who value, as these do, the honour of their Queen and country, should not take the earliest opportunity of stopping, by a concession that is simply just, the deplorable conflict which arises from a flagrant violation of the plighted word of our Sovereign, who in 1852 promised, by a formal Convention, to respect the independence of the South African Republic for all time to come. Whatever due atonement may be exacted for any fierce and hasty deeds of the Boers that have attended the recent outbreak of their insurrection, the political question will have to be settled, as quickly as possible, in the only way that is consistent with the



MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL AND ADJACENT PROVINCES.

fair fame of the English nation—by letting the Dutch Commonwealth again go free.

This is the spontaneous dictate of conscience, without waiting for the voices of all other nations of Christendom, Holland, Germany, France, Italy, and America, whose public opinion has already declared to the same effect. But the British Government, having recently assumed, though perhaps unadvisably, a virtual Protectorate of some of the many native South African races, will not consent, we are sure, to an absolutely unconditional re-establishment of Dutch rule in the Transvaal. The conditions it will prescribe cannot be other than such as to require a new and strict delimitation of the territory assigned to the South African Republic, so as to exclude its future interference with the different races and tribes of uncivilised people dwelling on its western, northern, and eastern frontiers. We refer more particularly to this point upon the present occasion, since it is needful to apprise our readers that the accompanying Map does not include, to the northward, some very large portions of the territorial extent which was claimed for the Transvaal in 1876 and preceding years, when there was much controversy upon this subject with the British Government. It has often been said, with some exaggeration, in any case, but with much less truth, in reality, if the views of the British Government at that time were correct, that the Transvaal country is "as large as France." It looks very large in the ordinary Maps of South Africa, which give it a general breadth of 400 miles from east to west, and length of 450 miles from north to south, comprising an area of 120,000 square miles; while that of France, including Corsica, is about 200,000 square miles. But the northern territories there, called by the Dutch Waterberg and Zoutpansberg, are not properly settled and inhabited by them; and their claims, under the Republic from 1852 to 1877, to the eastern and south-eastern districts, bordering

on Zululand, and to the south-western districts, the abode of some broken tribes named Barolongs and Batlapins, were always denied by the British authorities in South Africa. If these territories, around three fourths of a circle which would include the whole elevated table-land, the Hooze Veldt, or High Plain, having Pretoria for its centre, were to be deducted from the Transvaal, its extent would be reduced nearly one-half; and the southern portion alone, excluding all the Waterberg and Zoutpansberg regions, is shown in our present Map. Now, it is of some political importance to observe that the open and treeless plain of the Hooze Veldt, which is entirely occupied by the Dutch pastoral farms and homesteads, does not contain any native tribes; it was vacant of population, indeed, when the Dutch colonists arrived there nearly forty years ago. The native races, sometimes vaguely estimated at 250,000, inhabit the forest and mountain countries beyond, the Busch Veldt, to the north, with the valleys of the Limpopo and its tributaries, and of the Olifant's River; also the Terrace-Lands, called the Banken-veldt and Rooze-veldt, situated eastward, along the mountain ranges that form a continuation of the Drakenberg, adjoining the country of the Swazi or Amaswazi, and of the Zulus in the Utrecht district. It is quite certain that all these territories, with their large native populations, were not delivered over to the Transvaal Republic by the Sand River Convention of 1852. If now, therefore, her Majesty's Government should feel called upon, returning to the honourable observance of that Convention, to re-establish the Transvaal Republic, it will be only just and right to cut off all those outlying dominions, gained by unjustifiable Dutch encroachments, and reduce their future realm to its original extent. The Map which we give this week shows, in its northward limit, something like the utmost verge and scope of a fair arrangement to this purpose. It happens that Nature has provided a most convenient boundary, in the Waterberg and several

other ranges, stretching all across the Transvaal region from west to east, from the Marico to the Lydenburg districts, to shut off the principal native tribes from the Dutch commonwealth. The Bush country beyond has proved insalubrious to man and beast, and the Boers can do very well without it. At any rate, we do not think they will ever get it with the goodwill of the British Government, which is pledged to stop further aggression upon the native tribes; though it has, with singular inconsistency, made war on Cetewayo for resisting these encroachments on the Pongola and in the Utrecht district.

An association, to be called "The Transvaal Independence Committee," of which Sir Charles Trevelyan and Captain E. H. Verney, R.N., are leading promoters, has been formed in London this week. It undertakes to procure and disseminate accurate information upon the subject.

Ample entertainment is surely provided at the Amphitheatre in the Westminster Bridge-road by the Messrs. Sanger in exchange for the trifling sums charged for admission. There are scenes in the circus with wild horses and tame elephants, trained monkeys and performing Africans, and there is Little Sandy the Droll, whose every movement induces merriment. A compressed version of Mazeppa follows. The pantomime, "St. George and the Dragon," is very elaborately placed upon the stage. For chromatic brilliancy and glitter it has never been surpassed, even at this home of gorgeous spectacle. Where so much attention is devoted to display, there is generally but little chance for the actor, yet the performance of Miss Alice Rogers as Goodygood will hardly escape notice. This graceful lady probably found puns in her primers, and danced breakdowns in her babyhood. A brief and brisk harlequinade, with Little Sandy as clown, terminates a varied and never tedious entertainment.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

The King and Queen arrived at Syracuse from Catania on Sunday morning, and were received by the Archbishop and the local authorities. In the course of the day their Majesties received the officers of her Majesty's ironclad *Superb*, which is lying in the roads. The King and Queen returned in the evening to Catania, whence they proceed to Messina. The telegrams state that their Majesties' reception in every part of Sicily has been enthusiastic.

The Government sustained a severe reverse on Sunday in an election for the second constituency of Rome. Signor Ruspoli, of the Right, was returned by a large majority over the Ministerial candidate, Signor Falomba.

## SPAIN.

Last Saturday the Chamber of Deputies resumed the debate upon the Address in reply to the Royal Speech. Señor Cosgayan, the Minister of Finance, stated that the condition of the Spanish Treasury was good in consequence of the revenue having increased. The Minister for the Colonies announced that the pacification of Cuba is complete.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News* says that a movement has been set on foot by the Madrid papers, with the support of the literary, artistic, and scientific societies of the kingdom, to celebrate this year the centenary of Calderon. Señor Canovas has accepted the presidency of the committee to organise the festivities, and he has the co-operation of statesmen of all parties.

Immense damage has been done by floods.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Archduke Rudolf of Austria arrived at Brussels on Sunday evening, and was met at the station by the King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders. In the evening the Queen of the Belgians, with Princess Stéphanie and the Archduke Rudolf, were present at the representation of the "Prophète" at the Théâtre de la Monnaie.

The resignation is announced of Baron von Streit, the Austrian Minister of Justice, and Herr Kremer, the Minister of Commerce. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says that their resignation has deprived the Cabinet of the only Ministers in whom the German Constitutional party placed some confidence.

Tuesday's *Official Gazette* announces that the following gentlemen have been summoned by the Emperor to the Upper House as life members:—Landed Proprietors Counts Franz Couvenhove, Seilern-Aspang, Stadnicki, and Tarnowski; Privy Councillors Max Gagn and Helfert; Professors Randa and Szujski; Count Frederick Schoenborn; Herr Lomaschek, formerly head of a Ministerial Department; Monsignor Rotter, Abbot of the Benedictines; and Herr Zybliekiewicz, Town-President of Cracow.

## GERMANY.

The usual New-Year's greetings were exchanged on the 13th inst. (New-Year's Day Old Style) between the Czar and the Emperor of Germany, who excused himself for not sending his message until the afternoon by having been confined to his bed for some hours by indisposition. His Majesty has been suffering from a cold and sore throat, but is now better.

Speaking last Saturday at the general meeting of the board of directors of the Victoria National Association, of which he is patron, the Crown Prince expressed his views with regard to the anti-Semitic movement, and said that he could not conceive how men standing upon an intellectual eminence could lend themselves to the support of a movement which must be condemned alike for its tendencies and aims.

Prince Bismarck, who had a long conference with the Emperor on the 13th inst., visited the Crown Prince on Sunday afternoon, and, according to a *Daily News* telegram, conferred with him on home affairs, particularly on the Jewish question.

According to the latest arrangements, the civil marriage of Prince Frederick William of Prussia is to take place on Feb. 26, the day before the religious ceremony. Eighty-five Prussian towns have combined to present ornamental plate to the Prince on his wedding day. The sum subscribed is 400,000 marks (about £20,000).

In the sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet yesterday week Herr von Windhorst (Meppen), supported by all the members of the Centre and the Poles, brought in a resolution declaring that the administration of the sacraments and the celebration of mass are not subject to the penal clauses of the laws of May 11 and 12, 1873, May 20 and 21, 1874, and April 22, 1875. An amendment is being prepared.

## SWEDEN.

The Riksdag was opened on Tuesday by King Oscar in person. In the speech from the Throne his Majesty dwelt upon the connection between the reform of the taxation system and the organisation of the army, and stated that both these questions must be settled together. At the subsequent sitting of the Lower House the Budget was presented by the Minister of Finance. The revenue is estimated at 76,388,000 crowns, and there is an estimated surplus of 1,368,700 crowns, which is to be devoted to increasing the reserve fund of the State.

## RUSSIA.

The health of the Czar has greatly improved. A despatch from General Scobeleff has been received at St. Petersburg describing the severe fighting which took place at Geok Tepe on the second Sunday in the year. The Turcomans made a sortie in great force, and gained possession of the Russian outworks and part of the second parallel, besides capturing several guns. The Imperial troops suffered severely, and their artillerymen who were taken prisoners were immediately put to death. The Turcoman dead filled the trenches. The Russians claim to have recovered all they lost, position and guns, except one mountain gun. On the 10th the Russians report that they captured the outworks, and the siege was being continued on the following day.

## TURKEY.

The Porte has addressed another Circular to the Powers, calling attention to the Greek armaments, and suggesting the opening of negotiations for a pacific settlement by the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty.

## GREECE.

The 13th inst. being New-Year's Day (Old Style) a "Te Deum" was sung in the cathedral. The King subsequently held a reception at the palace, which was attended by the Ministers, the members of the diplomatic body, the Holy Synod of the Greek Church, and the principal military, naval, and civil authorities, who offered their congratulations to his Majesty. In the evening the King entertained 150 distinguished personages at a banquet at the palace.

The Minister of War has ordered the formation of the regiments of the Greek army into brigades, and several Brigadiers-General have been nominated. No leave of absence will henceforward be granted to officers or men.

## SERVIA.

The Skuptschina was opened on Sunday. In his speech the Prince expressed his gratitude to Austria-Hungary for

assisting the consolidation of Serbia's independent position, and his satisfaction at the establishment of diplomatic relations between his country and Greece. The construction of railways and the introduction of sanitary measures will receive his attention, and the obligations of Serbia under the Railway Convention will be met by provisions in the Budget.

## AMERICA.

General Garfield has received a deputation of negroes from the Southern States, who made strong representations upon the disabilities from which they suffer. The President-elect said, in reply, that education had much to do with overcoming the inequality between the white and the coloured races. He would not then disclose his policy, but he recommended the deputation to make personal efforts to raise their own race.

General Grant has accepted the presidency of the World's Fair Commission.

The Military Committee of the House of Representatives have voted against the bill proposing to place General Grant on the retired list, with the rank and pay of a General on active service.

In the House of Representatives on Monday Mr. Newberry, member for Michigan, introduced a resolution requesting President Hayes to call the attention of the British Government to the allegation concerning fraudulent fishery statistics presented to the Halifax Commission, and to request Great Britain to join the United States in appointing a Commission consisting of three members, one nominated by each State and the third by Great Britain and America conjointly. This Commission would investigate the grounds of the Halifax Award, and report to the respective Governments. Another resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives to investigate the same subject was also introduced. Both resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Maine Legislature have declared Mr. Plaisted, Greenbacker, legally elected Governor by a plurality of votes, in accordance with the Constitutional amendment adopted at the last election.

The convention of the National Land and Industrial League of the United States sitting at Buffalo last week, which has been formed to aid the Irish Land League and to secure the favourable verdict of the American people for the objects at which it aims, resolved at its meeting yesterday week to form an organisation, entitled the National Land League of the United States, with Mr. Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, as president. It will next meet at Washington. Meetings are being held and active measures taken by the branches of the Irish Land League for the purpose of raising money and extending their organisation.

Intelligence received at New York states that forty Indians have attacked a stage-coach in New Mexico. The bodies of the drivers and four of the passengers—three men and one woman—have been found mutilated and burnt. Troops have been sent in pursuit of the perpetrators of the outrage.

The mining town of Alta, Utah, has been nearly destroyed by avalanches. Ten persons are stated to have perished.

## CANADA.

It is stated at Ottawa that Princess Louise will return to Canada in May next.

Professor Hind has written another letter to the Marquis of Lorne pointing out additional falsifications in the coal and fish statistics submitted to the Halifax Arbitration Commission. In the Senate on the 13th inst. notice was given of a motion calling attention to the charges preferred by Professor Hind in reference to the Fishery Award.

After a long debate in Committee of the House of Commons on the terms granted by the Government to the Pacific Railway Syndicate, the Ministerial resolutions were agreed to on the 13th inst., in accordance with the arrangement made between Ministers and the leaders of the Opposition. On the following day, the Premier, Sir J. A. Macdonald, declared that he would postpone the debate on the Pacific Railway until the proposals of the new syndicate, received that day by Sir C. Tupper, the Minister of Railways and Canals, had been submitted to the House. The Premier concluded by moving that the debate should go on daily until the Ministerial resolutions were disposed of. The House agreed. On Tuesday Mr. Blake, the leader of the Opposition, after a long speech against the Pacific Railway contract, moved that it should not be ratified by the House.

The Ontario Legislature was opened on the 13th inst. by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. J. B. Robinson, who, in his speech on the occasion, alluded to the revival of commerce in the province, and urged the desirability of establishing railway connections with the Canadian Pacific line.

## INDIA.

The Viceroy arrived in Calcutta on the 11th inst. He did not suffer from his journey, and is gaining strength rapidly and drives out daily. He did not, however, take part in the Legislative Council on Friday.

Sir Stuart Bayley, Chief Commissioner in Assam, will succeed Sir R. Meade as Resident in Hyderabad, on the retirement of the latter next April.

The official announcement of the appointment of Sir Donald Stewart to succeed Sir F. Haines as Commander-in-Chief was received at Calcutta with general satisfaction.

In consequence of the continued interference by gangs of robbers with the supplies destined for Candahar, troops have been ordered to proceed to Maiwand, in order to assist the Sirdars in maintaining order. The Marris who have submitted to Sir Robert Sandeman consented to pay the penalty imposed upon them.

Tranquillity is reported to have been restored without conflict in Jeypore and Vizagapatam, owing to the precautions taken by the authorities.

The trials of the twenty-seven men who are charged with being concerned in the Kolapore plot are still going on.

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. Robert Leycester Upton solicitor to the Government of India at Calcutta, vice Mr. Charles Sanderson, resigned.

According to the returns of the late Census, the population of Vienna is 707,532, which is an increase of 100,000 on the Census of 1869.

There was an earthquake shock in Thurgau, in Switzerland, last Thursday night, accompanied by underground noises sufficiently loud to wake people from their sleep.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship *Glamis*, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in October last.

Sir Robert Biddulph, the High Commissioner of Cyprus, held a levée at Nicosia on Thursday week, New-Year's Day (old style), when he stated explicitly that the happy circumstances now existing in Cyprus were to be attributed to the British administration of the island. He stated that steps would be taken by the Government to ensure a satisfactory supply of water for irrigation purposes, in order to provide against drought. He also stated that a Census of Cyprus would

be taken this year, and begged the Assembly of Notables to assist the Government in obtaining accurate returns. The Greek Archbishop, the Armenian Bishop, the Cadi, and the Mufti, replied, and thanked the High Commissioner for the promises he had made and the sentiments he had expressed.

The expenses of the Afghan war to the end of March next are now estimated by the Indian Government to amount to about seventeen and a half millions sterling, inclusive of about five millions for frontier railways, and it appears from a Parliamentary paper issued on Monday that the Secretary of State in Council is prepared to "treat any further charges as ordinary Indian expenditure."

News from the seat of war in South America relates the dislodgment of the Peruvians from Lurin, which is described as a "good defensive position." There were 9000 Peruvians in the town, and the place was carried by the Chilians, after fighting for an hour and a half, at the point of the bayonet. It is stated in a telegram from Valparaiso that the Chilean army operating against Lima consists of 22,500 infantry, 800 cavalry, and 2400 artillery, together with eighty pieces of artillery and ten Gatling guns. A telegram from Buenos Ayres states that the Chilean forces number 30,000 men, and that the defenders of the city are 40,000 strong.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adamson, Arthur George; Diocesan Inspector in Religious Knowledge, Diocese of St. David's.  
Alexander, Evelyn Ferguson; Vicar of St. Paul's, Newington.  
Allen, John Seymour; Perpetual Curate of Pembroke Dock.  
Atkinson, James Augustus, to be Rural Dean of Ardrick.  
Barker, P.; Perpetual Curate of St. John the Evangelist, Bromley, Kent.  
Beeby James; Organising Secretary of the Additional Curates Society for the Eastern District.  
Benson, Percy George; Vicar of Hoo St. Warburgh.  
Brithwaite, P. R. Pipon; Vicar of St. Luke's, Jersey.  
Brownjohn, Joshua; Perpetual Curate of Preston Gubbolds.  
Chianery-Haldane, A.; Incumbent of Ballachulish.  
Clarke, David George; Chaplain of H. M. Prison at Brecon.  
Cunningham, W. L.; Vicar of St. Philip's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Ede, W. M.; Assistant-Chaplain of St. Thomas's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Evans, D.; Curate of Pontyberem, Felinfoel; Perpetual Curate of Llanguan.  
Foster, Albert John; Rector of Farnish; Vicar of Wootton, Beds.  
French, W.; Chaplain and Naval Instructor of H.M.S. *Cleopatra*, Pacific Station.  
Greenstreet, Frederick W.; Vicar of Kildwick, Yorkshire.  
Griffiths, Thomas David; Perpetual Curate of Maidlee.  
Hall, Stuart; Vicar of St. Nicholas, Whitehaven.  
Higginson, H. P.; Missionary at Tilt Cove, Newfoundland.  
Holland, W. L.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Bishop Auckland; Vicar of Cornhill.  
Home, I. James David; Curate of Gorleston, Great Yarmouth.  
Hoskins, E.; Incumbent of St. Mary Magdalene with St. Gregory, London.  
Houlton, Thomas Henry Archer; Vicar of Wantage, Berks.  
Howell, Jonathan; Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church, Abergavenny.  
Ingilly, Arthur; Incumbent of St. John's, Oban, N.B.  
Irvine, John W.; Rural Dean of Colchester.  
Jones, David Morris; Rector of Brechfa, Carmarthenshire.  
Jones, Edward; Curate of Newcastle, Emlyn.  
Jones, John Morgan, Curate of Portmadoc; Vicar of Abererch.  
Keitch, Robert Street; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Tipton.  
Kerby, B. J. S.; Curate-in-Charge of All Saints', Keighley.  
McGuehen, N. H.; Vicar of Littlebourne.  
Middlemist, Stephen William; Vicar of Laxton.  
Moberly, George Herbert; Prebendary of Hantsacre.  
Murchison, Roderick; Minor Canon of Bristol.  
O'Callaghan, Robert C. G.; Vicar of Hutton-cum-Cranswick, Great Driffield.  
Pilditch, John; Rector of Abberton, Essex.  
Porter, James, Master of Peterhouse College; Vicar of Cherryhinton.  
Rees, Evans Joseph, Curate of Oswestry; Vicar of Perry Barr.  
Rideout, Gilbert Adolphus, Vicar of Fleet, Dorset; Curate of Stinsford.  
Rowland, James, Rector of Llanfihell; Rector of Llanbedrog, Llangian, and Llanfihangel Bachellath.  
Savage, William, Vicar of Barcombe, Chaplain; Prior of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, near Wilton.  
Scott-Moncrieff, W.; Honorary Canon in Durham Cathedral.  
Scott, R. Leslie; Rector of Little Lymdon.  
Shepherd, Robert; Vicar of St. John's, Weardale.  
Sinnott, William Hughes; Vicar of Kidwelly.  
Sketchley, Ernest Pows; Clerical Assistant-Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.  
Strong, Robert; Vicar of the Slad.  
Thomas, Thomas; Vicar of Glascombe-with-Colva and Ruln, Radnor.  
Thomas, Thomas Llewelyn; Rector of Nutfield.  
Townsend, William; Rector of Thurlaston.  
Weekes, Walter John; Vicar of Sutton at Stone, Kent.  
Williams, E. P.; Rector of Barham, Suffolk.  
Wollaston, John; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Smethwick.  
Woods, John; Vicar of New Buckenham, Norfolk.  
Wright, J. P.; Organising Secretary of the Additional Curates Society for the Western District.—*Guardian*.

Mr. J. D. Sedding, of 18, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, has been elected as diocesan architect of Wells, in succession to the late Mr. Ferrey.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has offered to Archdeacon Hose, of Singapore, the bishopric of Labuan, which the venerable gentleman has accepted.

Last Sunday morning the Bishop of Bedford (Dr. Walsham How) preached at St. Peter's, South Kensington, before a crowded congregation, in behalf of the extension and maintenance of the Consumption Hospital, Brompton. The collection after the service amounted to £61.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity upon the Rev. James McConnel Hussey, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of Christ Church, North Brixton, Honorary Canon of Rochester, and Rural Dean of Kennington, in recognition of his eminent services to the Church in South London during an incumbency of more than a quarter of a century.

The Lords Justices gave their decision last Saturday in the appeals of the Revs. T. P. Dale and R. W. Enraght. On the question of their inhibition by Lord Penance, the appeals were dismissed with costs; but on the ground of irregularity in the issuing of the writs for their arrest they succeeded, and the appellants were ordered to be discharged. Lords Justices Brett and Cotton remarking that every necessary form would have to be complied with in cases involving the imprisonment of any one. Mr. Dale was thus for the time confirmed in his freedom, and Mr. Enraght was declared entitled to a rule for a Habeas Corpus, which led of necessity to his discharge. Mr. Enraght was liberated on Monday morning from Warwick Gaol, after having been incarcerated nearly eight weeks.

The east window of the north aisle of Kemerton church, near Tewkesbury, has recently been filled with fine stained glass by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, in memory of the late Rector, Archdeacon Thorp. The window itself, a work of the late R. Carpenter, the architect of the church, is of noble proportions and elegant design. It is of three lights, divided by well-moulded mullions which support bold and graceful tracery. The style used is the Second Pointed, or Geometrical Decorated, of the early part of the fourteenth century. It is a fitting memorial to one who for his good works will long be revered and loved among them; and commemorates besides, as the subjoined inscription (which is in Latin) at the base of the window records, the personal affection of a brother:—"To the honour of God, and in memory of his beloved brother Thomas Thorp, B.D., Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Bristol, and Rector of this church, who died on the Festival of St. Matthias, 1877; Disney L. Thorp embellished this window with painted glass in 1880."



COMMENCEMENT OF THE HULL, BARNSELY, AND WEST RIDING RAILWAY AND DOCK.



1. Market-place, with King William III.'s Statue.  
2. Statue of Queen Victoria, in the Park.

3. Park Gate.  
4. Princess Dock, with the Dock Office and the Wilberforce Monument.

5. Townhall, in Lowgate.  
6. Holy Trinity Church (West View).



COMMENCEMENT OF THE HULL, BARNSELEY, AND WEST RIDING RAILWAY AND DOCK.



1. Hull Fishermen.

2. Old Grammar School.

3. Hull Trolleys.

4. A Hull Cab.

JOTTINGS AT HULL.



PROCESSION OF FORESTERS AND DRUIDS.



OBITUARY.

SIR THOMAS TOBIN.

Sir Thomas Tobin, J.P. and D.L. county Cork, F.S.A., died on the 9th inst., at his residence, Ballincellig, in the county of Cork, aged seventy-three. He was eldest son of Thomas Tobin, Esq., of Liverpool, and nephew of the late Sir John Tobin, of that city. He received the honour of knighthood in 1855, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Athenæum at Cork, of which he was president. He married, in 1835, Catherine, eldest daughter of Lister Ellis, Esq., of Crofthead, Netherby, Cumberland. We may add that the late Sir Thomas Tobin was one of the best and most earnest friends in Ireland of the National Life-Boat Institution. Many years since he set on foot a "penny" life-boat subscription, and raised from thousands of persons (a remarkable instance of his popularity) £114.

MAJOR-GENERAL WHINYATES.

Major-General Frederick William Whinyates, R.E., of Walton, Cumberland, died on the 9th inst., at Dorset Villa, Cheltenham, aged eighty-seven. He was son of Major Thomas Whinyates, of Abbotsleigh, Devon, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, and was consequently brother of the late General Sir E. C. Whinyates, K.C.B. He received his education at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Army in 1811. In 1816 he was present at the attack on Algiers by Lord Exmouth, and in the two following years served in France. In 1838 he attained the rank of Major, and in 1839 was commanding officer of Engineers with the field force in New Brunswick, when the disputed territory was invaded by the State of Maine. In 1855 he was promoted to be Major-General. He married, in 1830, Sarah Marianne, daughter of Mr. Charles Whalley, of Stow-on-the-Wold, and leaves issue. His eldest son, Frederick Thomas, is Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Horse Artillery.

MR. RICHARD PADMORE.

Mr. Richard Padmore, of Henwick Hall, Worcester, M.P. for that city, in the Liberal interest, from 1860 to 1868, whose death, at the age of ninety-one, is just announced, was an ironfounder in the city he represented, became its Sheriff in 1845, and was twice Mayor. He was eldest son of Mr. Thomas Padmore, of Ketley, in Shropshire, and married, in 1823, Emma, only daughter of Mr. John Jones, of Worcester. Mr. Padmore made several gifts to Worcester, including one of £5000 towards the establishment of an orphan asylum.

The Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, on the 17th inst., after a short illness.

Mr. Henry Denison Pender, son of Mr. J. Pender, M.P., on the 13th inst., at Foot's Cray-place, Kent, of typhoid fever, contracted at Rome, aged twenty-eight.

Jane Eliza, Lady St. Paul, wife of Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart., and daughter of George Annett Grey, Esq., of Millfield, Northumberland, at Ewart Park, near Wooler, on the 9th inst., in her thirty-eighth year.

The Rev. Charles Edward Ricketts Robinson, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Torquay, Hon. Canon of Rochester, son of the late Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, D.D., Master of the Temple, on the 4th inst., aged fifty-seven.

Mr. Henry Huntly Mervyn-D'Arcy-Irvine, of Castle Irvine, county Fermanagh, the male representative of a very eminent and largely-acred family in the north of Ireland, on the 10th inst., at Bournemouth, in his eighteenth year. He was only child of the late Mr. Henry Mervyn-D'Arcy-Irvine, of Castle Irvine, by Huntly Mary, daughter of the Hon. Francis Prittie.

Mr. Montagu Wilmot, of Norton House, county Glamorgan, son of Sir Robert Wilmot, second Baronet, of Osmaston, in the county of Derby, by Marianne, his second wife, daughter and heiress of Charles Howard, Esq., of Pipe Grange, in the county of Stafford, on the 8th inst., at his residence near Swansea, in his seventy-sixth year. He married Sarah-Fredrica, daughter of Mr. Thomas Eden, nephew of the first Lord Auckland, and leaves, with four daughters, one son, Robert Rodney, heir-presumptive to the baronetcy of Wilmot of Osmaston.

On Monday the body of the one hundred and first, the last of the victims of the Pen-y-Graig explosion, was recovered from the pit. It was that of David Williams, aged twenty-six, who left a widow and four children.

We learn from the *Architect* that Glasgow has been compelled to illustrate the proverb, that "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." Mr. John Bell, of Northpark, intended to leave his valuable collection of paintings and the building in which they are deposited, to the Corporation, in trust for the citizens. But, unfortunately for Glasgow, Mr. Bell's will was written in pencil and was without a signature. The ambition of his life has consequently been frustrated, for the Town Clerk has advised the Corporation that they possess no claim to the property.

Mr. Andrew Johnston, High Sheriff of Essex, on Tuesday opened a loan exhibition at the Shirehall, Chelmsford, which has been got up under the auspices of the Essex Museum. The principal feature is a collection of about 400 oil-paintings, water-colours, engravings, etchings, and sketches by Essex artists, or representing scenes in the county. The programme includes scientific demonstrations, vocal and instrumental music, and Shakespearean and other recitations. The exhibition remains open till this (Saturday) evening.

A memorial to Mr. Gladstone is in course of signature at Bradford and other towns in the West Riding in support of an application to the Treasury for some public pecuniary recognition being bestowed upon Mr. Alexander Atkinson, accountant, of Booth-street, Bradford, who for some years has devoted considerable time in an effort to induce successive Governments to do what has just been done by her Majesty's Government—adopt the scheme of the railway parcel post. The memorial sets forth the labours of Mr. Atkinson in reference to this and other schemes of parcel and postal reform. It states that during the past sixteen years Mr. Atkinson has been an energetic postal and railway reformer.

Last week 2486 births and 1604 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 193, and the deaths were 161 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There was a further increase in the number of smallpox patients in the Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals. Deaths from measles are declining, but fatal cases of scarlet fever showed an increase on recent weeks, and slightly exceeded the corrected average. There was a remarkably large mortality from puerperal fever, and the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs show an increase. At the Royal Observatory, (Greenwich), the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29.65 in. The mean temperature was 28 deg., being 10 below the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868. The mean was considerably below the average on each day of the week; the coldest day was Saturday, when the mean was only 19.6, and showed a deficiency of 18.8. The lowest night temperature was 14, on Saturday.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

KARL B. (Stadtprozelten).—Eight Queens, no one of them en prise of another, may be arranged on the chessboard in a hundred ways. The following is one of these, and will, probably, answer your purpose: a 4, b 2, c 7, d 5, e 1, f 8, g 6, and h 3. G J (Doncaster).—We are obliged for the game, which, if found suitable, shall have early insertion.

J W S (Montreal).—A reply to your interesting letter has been sent through the post. Thanks for the paper and cards.

LELU (Dundee).—In Problem No. 1921, Black, after playing 1. P to Q 3rd, has no defence to White's 2. K to Kt 5th.

A C and J H S.—The move is 1. P takes Kt, &c.

Dr F S (Blandford-square).—Please do not forget that we have many problems to examine and select from besides yours. These shall receive attention in good time.

A M (Moscow).—We were glad to note your successful play during your brief sojourn among us. The game accompanying your letter shall have due honours.

P A R (Singapore).—You shall have an early report upon the problem.

D W K (Berwick).—Problems in six moves do not suit us. You should send it to one of the monthlies. If correct, it is very good.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1915 received from B G Hodge of Newcastle, Natal; and of Problem No. 1918 from W Pocock of Cape Town.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1923 received from J W W and John Perkins.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1924 received from W J Eggleston, Scipio, J Alfios Schmuecke, John Perkins, M H Moorhouse, D W (Guernsey), G A (Banchurch), W P R (Swansea), W M Curtis, and Karl Braehmann.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1925 received from H B, Otto Fulder (Ghent), G Fosbrooke, G S Cox, N Cator, F R Jeffrey, H Blacklock, Chessville, D Templeton, G L Mayne, C Darragh, S Farant, R Arnold, C G E, Elsie, D W Kell, R Ingersoll, E Elsbury, Ben Nevis, T Greenbank, R Jessop, A Kentish Man, J Perez Ventoso, W J Eggleston, Norman Rumbelow, James Dobson, J H Symington, Lulu, Frank Littleboy, R H Brooks, Cant, Sudbury (Suffolk), Shadforth, Smutch, M H Moorhouse, Gdipus, Julia Short, E P Vulliamy, E Louden, Port-bello, D W (Guernsey), East Marden, J W W, C Edmundson, L Falcoln (Antwerp), H R (Brussels), Theodor Willink, Lyncroft House (Lichfield), S G C, G A (Banchurch), Rev W F Clements, C F Lahman, E Casella, C Oswald, C W Burton, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, B L Dyke, An Old Hand, Jupiter Junior, Nerina, Klitten, M O'Halloran, H Langford, and Karl Braehmann.

SOLUTION OF MR. KIDSON'S SELF-MATE PROBLEM received from W J Eggleston.

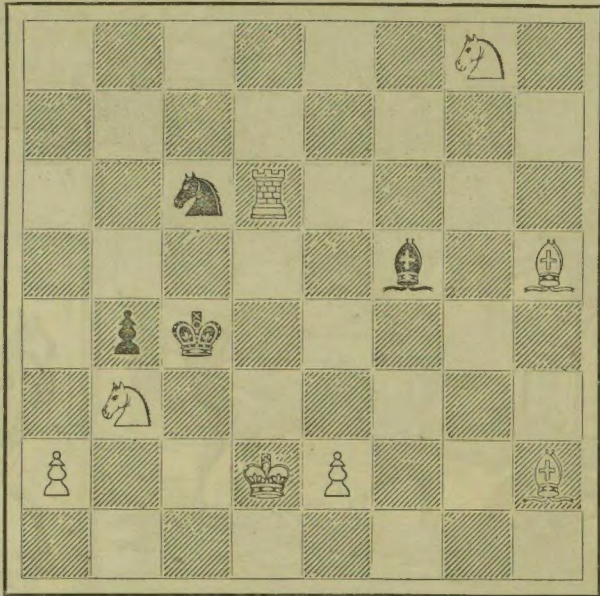
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1924.

- |                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| WHITE.                | BLACK.   |
| 1. K to R 2nd         | K moves  |
| 2. R to K square      | Any move |
| 3. Mates accordingly. |          |

PROBLEM No. 1927.

By F. J. KELLNER (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played recently at Purcell's between the Rev. S. W. EARNSHAW and another Amateur.—(Ray Lopez.)

- |   |               |  |                            |
|---|---------------|--|----------------------------|
| WHITE   | BLACK         | WHITE  | BLACK                      |
| 1. P to K 4th   | P to K 4th    | two isolated Pawns on the Queen's file; and if 16. P to K B 4th, then follows 16. P to K R 3rd and 17. Kt takes P, &c. |                            |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd  | Kt to Q B 3rd | 16. P takes Kt P   | Kt to B 5th                |
| 3. B to Kt 5th  | Kt to K B 3rd | 17. Kt takes P   | R takes B                  |
| 4. P to Q 3rd   | P to Q 3rd    | 18. B takes Kt   |                            |
| 5. B takes Kt (ch)  | P takes B     | 19. K to R 2nd   |                            |
| 6. P to K R 3rd   | P to K Kt 3rd | 19. K to Kt 2nd, followed, in due time, by P to K B 3rd, offers a better resource.                                     |                            |
| 7. Kt to Q B 3rd  | B to Kt 2nd   | 19. Q R to K B sq  |                            |
| 8. B to Kt 5th  | P to B 4th    | 20. R to K Kt sq   |                            |
| 9. Kt to Q 5th  | B to K 3rd    | A very feeble move, as the sequel shows.   |                            |
| 10. P to Q B 4th  |               | 20. P to K R 4th   | P to K R 4th               |
| 10. Kt takes Kt is decidedly preferable to thus weakening the Queen's Pawn.                                 |               | 21. Kt to K 3rd  | R takes P (ch)             |
| 11. Castles   | B takes Kt    | 22. R to Kt 2nd  | Q R to B 6th               |
| 12. B P takes B   | Q to Q 2nd    | 23. R takes R  | Q takes P (ch)             |
| 13. Kt to R 2nd   | Q R to Kt sq  | 24. K to Kt sq   | R takes Kt                 |
| Anticipating 14. P to K B 4th, and preventing it, inasmuch as White cannot now play that comp without loss. |               | 25. Q to K B sq  |                            |
| 14. P to Q Kt 3rd   | Kt to R 4th   | 25. R to Q B 2nd, then follows 25. B to R 3rd, &c.   |                            |
| 15. R to Q B sq   | P to K B 4th  | 26. R to Kt 2nd  | R to Kt 6th (ch)           |
| 16. P to Kt 4th   | P to K B 4th  | 27. Q takes R  | R takes R (ch)             |
| White's position is not an enviable one. If he play 16. P takes P he will then have                         |               |  | Q to K 6th (ch), and wins. |

The following lively Skirmish occurred at Tingewick Rectory between the Rev. Mr. SKIPWORTH and the Rev. Mr. COKER.

(Double Gambit.)

- |   |                  |  |                |
|---|------------------|--|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. S.)  | BLACK (Mr. C.)   | WHITE (Mr. S.)   | BLACK (Mr. C.) |
| 1. P to K 4th   | P to K 4th       | 10. B takes P (ch)   | K to B sq      |
| 2. B to B 4th   | B to B 4th       | 11. R takes B  | P to K Kt 4th  |
| 3. P to Q Kt 4th  | B takes Kt P     | 12. B to R 5th   | Kt to K R 3rd  |
| 4. P to K B 4th   | P takes P        | 13. Q to K 6th   | K to Kt 2nd    |
| 5. Kt to K B 3rd  | P to Q 3rd       | 14. R takes P  |                |
| 6. P to Q 4th, enabling him to retreat the Bishop to Q 3rd when White advances the Q B P, is unquestionably the best move here. |                  | The right move well timed. There is no satisfactory reply to it. |                |
| 6. P to Q B 3rd   | B to R 4th       | 15. B takes P  | P to B 3rd     |
| 7. Castles  | B to K Kt 5th    | 16. B takes Kt (ch)  | Q takes B      |
| 8. Q to Kt 3rd  | B to Kt 3rd (ch) | 17. Q mates.   |                |
| 9. P to Q 4th   | B takes Kt       |  |                |
| It would have been safer to have retreated the Bishop to K R 4th. In justice  |                  |  |                |

In compliance with the wish of several correspondents, we give another problem by the Hermit of Tyraun:—

White: K at K B 3rd; Q at Q R 3rd; B at Q B 2nd; Kt at K Kt square; P at Q B 4th. (Five pieces.)

Black: K at K R 5th; Pawns at K R 3rd, K Kt 4th, and Q B 4th. (Four pieces.)

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A match was played last week between the Bermondsey and Shaftesbury Clubs, and resulted in a victory for the former with a score of 5½ to 3½. It should be mentioned that the score of Shaftesbury includes one game forfeited through the absence of one of the Bermondsey champions.

A circular from the Carlisle Chess Club informs us that the members of that association meet for play, on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday in each week, at the Border Café, Botchergate, and that the club is free to all chessplayers for occasional play. The circular is something more interesting than the conventional prospectus; for, in addition to the information cited above, it presents us with an extract from Mortimer Collins's essay in praise of chess as a recreation, and a diagrammed problem by a member of the club.

The French national tourney is drawing to a close, most of the seven competitors who entered the lists having only two more games to play. The highest scores at present stand to the credit of MM. Rosenthal, Clerc, and de Rivière, in the order named.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 6, 1873) with a codicil (dated Aug. 14, 1879) of Mr. Joseph Jones, late of Abberley Hall, Worcester-shire, who died on Oct. 15 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by John Joseph Jones, James Frederick Tweedale, and James Jones, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £500,000 in the United Kingdom. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Emily Jones, all money due to him from the estate of his late father-in-law, in addition to the annuity settled on her at her marriage; to his executors, £100 each; to his nieces, Emily Athill and Veronica Russwurm, annuities of £100 each for their respective lives; to his cousins, William Jones and James Jones, £30,000 each; and he devises all his manors, messuages, tenements, farm lands, mines, and hereditaments in the county of Worcester, to the use of his cousin, the said John Joseph Jones, for life, with remainder to his first and every other son successively, in tail male. The pictures, plate, books, bronzes, and articles of value at Abberley Hall are to be held as heirlooms with the mansion house; and the household furniture, effects, wines, horses and carriages are to be enjoyed by the first person who shall become tenant for life of the said property. The residue of his real and personal estate the testator gives to the said John Joseph Jones.

The will (dated Aug. 9, 1860) with a codicil (dated Aug. 4, 1869) of Mr. Henry Francis Shaw Lefevre, of 29, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, and 2, Copthall Buildings, City, the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Henry Shaw Lefevre and Co., was proved by the executors, William James Farrer and William Wickham, on the 14th inst., the personalty being sworn under £350,000. Subject to provisions for carrying on the business, the testator divides his estate equally between his three daughters.

The will (dated July 20, 1880) of Mr. Ralph Sigismund Straus, late of Manchester, and of The Holme, Sedgley Park, Prestwich, Lancashire, merchant, who died on Nov. 7 last, was proved at the Manchester district registry on the 2nd ult. by Mrs. Josephine Straus, the widow, Sidney Ralph Straus and James Richard Straus, the sons, and Jacob Alphonse Weiler, the acting executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £200,000. The testator leaves, to his wife 200,000 Reichmarks of his four per cent German Bonds, all his furniture, plate, wines, and household effects, and the sum of £2000, to be distributed at her discretion among public charitable institutions or private persons; legacies to his godchildren; and the residue of the personalty upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood, she maintaining and educating sons under twenty-one and daughters until marriage (in the event of her marrying again she is to have an annuity of £1000 instead of the life interest), and then for all his children in equal shares. The whole of his real estate he gives to his wife for life or widowhood, and then to all his sons.

The will (dated Oct. 7, 1871) with six codicils (dated between Dec. 31, 1873, and May 15, 1880) of Mr. Henry Wilson, late of Westbrook, Sheffield, who died on Nov. 16 last, has been proved at the Wakefield district registry by Mrs. Eliza Wilson, the widow, and Alfred Wilson, the son, the executors, the personal estate, including leaseholds, being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves £1000 to the Church Pastoral Aid Society; £500 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, to which he was a subscriber, and the Sheffield Church of England Scripture Readers' Society; the patronage of the churches of St. Stephen's, Sheffield, and St. Bartholomew's, Carbrook, near Sheffield, to Dr. Pelham, Bishop of Norwich, the Rev. Charles Kémble, the Rev. Edmund Holland, William Long, and C. J. Bevan as joint tenants; his moiety of the advowson of the vicarage of Sheffield, with the alternate right of presentation, to the Rev. William Carns, the Rev. John Venn, the Rev. Edmund Holland, the Rev. Edward Auriol, and the Rev. William Cadman as joint tenants; to his wife £20,000 and all the furniture, plate, pictures (except twelve oil-paintings, to be selected by his son), effects, horses and carriages at his residence, and for life his residence Westbrook and £2000 per annum; upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Harriot Thompson, £8000; upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Louisa Ellen Harland, £25,000; and there are bequests to his brothers-in-law and coachman. The residue of his property, real and personal, he gives to his said son Alfred.

The will (dated March 14, 1877) of Mr. John Frederick Franks, late of No. 7, St. James's-place, Westminster, and of Misterton Hall, Leicestershire, who died on Nov. 16 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by the Rev. William Edwards Partridge, Astley Paston Cooper, and William Thomas Carlisle, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors and to his brother-in-law, the Rev. Henry Teush Hecker, £200 each; to the children of his deceased nephew, Henry Teush Hecker, £1000 each; to Miss Mary Laetitia Eardley, £1500; and to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Misterton, £2000 upon trust, to invest the same and to apply the dividends half-yearly for ever for the benefit of such of the poor of Misterton and Walcot, Leicestershire, as they may in their discretion think fit. All his real estate and the residue of the personalty he leaves upon trust, as to one moiety, for his niece Emma Catherine Teush Hecker, and, as to the other moiety, for his niece Frances Lily Teush Hecker.

The will (dated Sept. 26, 1870) of Mr. Richard May, late of Acorn Wharf, Old Kent-road, timber merchant, and of Pond House, Dulwich, who died on Nov. 20 last at Brighton, was proved on the 13th ult. by George May and Thomas May, the brothers, and Richard James May, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his household furniture and effects and an immediate legacy of £100—his leasehold properties in Kent-street, Southwark, are also left upon trust for her for life; to his niece, Annie Eliza Fentiman, £200; to "Spurgeon's College for Young Ministers," the Baptist College, near Bury, Lancashire, the Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, the Female Reformatory, 200, Euston-road, and the Baptist Home and Irish Missionary Society, £100 each; to his said son the goodwill of his business, together with his leasehold premises, Acorn Wharf, subject to an annuity of £200 to his wife for life; and bequests to his executors. The residue of his estate, real and personal, is left upon trust for all his children in equal shares as tenants in common.

The will (dated May 3, 1861) of Mr. Acton Tindal, late of Aylesbury, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Bucks, who died on Oct. 26 last, was proved on the 27th ult. at the Oxford district registry by Nicolas Tindal-Cavill-Worsley, the son, the personalty being sworn under £10,000. The testator leaves memorial legacies to his children, and the residue of his property to his wife, but, she having predeceased him, such residue will be divisible between his children, as next of kin.

A Civil List pension of £200 a year has been granted to Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, the eminent naturalist.



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From the "European Mail" of Nov. 5, 1880.

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## CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

IN "NOTES ON CONSUMPTION and WASTING DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED with HYDRATED OIL, with Cases showing the immediate increase in weight by it," see Book published by Diprose, Bateman, and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields. The ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, will send a copy free on application.

G. OVEREND DREWRY, M.D., Physician to the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, Author of "Common-Sense Management of the Stomach," &c., referring to cases treated at the National Free Dispensary for Consumption and Wasting Diseases, says that "Hydroleine" (or Hydrated Oil) produces an effect such as neither cod-liver oil nor any preparation of it with which I am acquainted even faintly approaches, and patients are unanimous in their statement that the appetite is much increased by taking 'Hydrated Oil,' and that, so far from possessing the unpleasant taste of ordinary cod-liver oil, the taste of 'Hydrated Oil' is agreeable rather than the reverse, and is described by some as resembling Devonshire cream. These, I submit, are very important points in cases usually attended by great irritability of stomach. The general improvement in strength shown within a fortnight was in many instances surprising, even to myself, who had seen already in private practice many startling results from its use. My experience, however, shows that in cases where cod-liver oil or an emulsion of it has been depended upon, increase of weight is rarely obtained."—Page 16.

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HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)  
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READ the following Extracts from a few among the hundreds of letters received, showing that HYDROLEINE will nourish, and cause young or old to increase in weight where plain cod-liver oil will not; the original letters, with many others, may be seen at our Office.

DR. AUSTIN, of Sunnyside, East Grinstead, writing on May 13, 1880, says:—"I recommended one patient to get it, and he gained 8 lb. weight in a week; left it off next week, and lost 4 lb. This speaks well."

MR. JAS. STEWART, Chemist, of Dalkeith, writing April 28, 1877, says:—"I weighed only 116 lb. on March 25, took the Hydroleine very irregularly I must confess, and on April 19 weighed 120 lbs. I found it very pleasant to take, never experienced the least approach to cruetation, and rather think it acted very much as a tonic."

WRITING of Hydrated Oil on May 14, 1877, Mr. KENNETH McDONALD, of Dunkeld, says:—"I had been taking cod-liver oil all winter myself, and thought I would first experiment on myself with the Hydroleine, and I must say, whether it is that or not, I am much better; in fact, all right again, and I certainly give it the credit, and will recommend it to all in preference to the ordinary oil—it is much easier taken."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been favourably received by all classes of people, as well as the press, as the following extracts will show:—

MRS. ELLEN COOKE, Weston-super-Mare, in a letter dated May 24, 1879, says:—"I think the last bottle you sent me has saved the life of a little boy three years old."

MR. J. H. GREGORY, Master of Caxton Workhouse, Cambury, writing on March 12, 1879, says:—"The effect of the bottle I received from you was marvellous, as I increased nearly 4 lb. in weight, and felt better in every way."

MRS. MARYATT, Bayswater, W., writing on Jan. 22, 1877, speaks of the Hydrated Oil in the following terms:—"My little boy (aged five and a half years) is so extremely fond of it that he will take it just as it is, without the ginger or orange wine, and will smack his lips after it. As for myself, I can never sound its praises too loudly. I consider it a perfect life-giver."

MR. JOHN MILTON, writing from Liverpool on May 7, 1877, says:—"Five weeks ago a small pamphlet was handed to me descriptive of your Hydroleine, and since that time my wife has been taking just one bottle a week, with certain benefit."

MR. A. BOYCE, Chemist, Hayward's-heath, writing on July 9, 1877, says:—"I have given it to several consumptive cases, and am pleased to inform you with very good result. The effect of it on two persons (children) has been wonderful. I am trying to make it known everywhere I can."

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)  
Is not a patent medicine.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)  
Has the formula upon every bottle.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)  
Is used to increase flesh.

HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil)  
May be relied upon to increase weight.

THE CHEMICAL PRINCIPLES upon which HYDRATED OIL is prepared were first described in a treatise on the Assimilation and Digestion of Fats in the Human Body, by H. C. Bartlett, Ph.D., F.R.S., published by Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, New Burlington-street (Fat in the Human Body, page 41):—"Nothing appears to restore the healthy functions of the liver and pancreas in these cases except the frequent ingestion of oil or liquid fat, so treated artificially that it is already partially transformed by fermentation and the reaction of bile. Seized on with avidity by the absorbents, it is insensibly assimilated by the digestive organs, until they gradually become strengthened, not only to provide their own nourishment, but to transform a sufficient quantity of fat to supply the inevitable waste throughout the body."

ALL persons taking HYDROLEINE are particularly urged to keep an ACCOUNT from WEEK to WEEK of their WEIGHT, that the gain and improvement may be shown. The makers, having devoted special attention to perfecting a process by means of which uniformity in the production of HYDRATED OIL is secured, desire to direct the attention of the medical profession and the public to this preparation, to distinguish which the name of HYDROLEINE (Hydrated Oil) has been registered under the Trade-Marks Acts. Ask your Chemist for it. If your Chemist has not the "Hydroleine" in stock, a bottle will be sent from the Factory (on a large paid) to any part of England, on receipt of Post-Office Order, 5s. Sold whole also by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London. Pamphlet sent free to any address.

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